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TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year	$5 00
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One Month	50

☞No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

☞Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

☞This Congress, it is thought, will persevere in its crusade against slavery. Well, let them go on; "it's an ill wind that blows no good." They are making issues, sharp and well-defined, that the people at home will all understand.

Their zeal to free the negro is one of these issues. The effect will be to increase that sort of population in the free States Thousands have got to Kansas, and several hundred have reached Philadelphia. What few are left to be freed in the District of Columbia, if the bill now before Congress becomes a law, will find homes, at least partly, in the free States.

The papers of Kansas begin to bewail this influx of a helpless, destitute and thriftless class The white laborer has little enough to do, and the free negro nothing. He becomes a burden. The people of Philadelphia begin to deplore the condition of these refugees. What can be done? There is even there very little for whits men to do, and the free negro is a pauper. The people begin to petition legislative bodies to exclude this class of people from their borders.

They can't fail to see that the policy of this Congress is augmenting an evil they can't endure, and that they will not tolerate. The rejoicing at the emancipation of slaves, and the escape of slaves, is delightful; it hurts the rebels; but the evil don't stop there. The escaped slave, these times, will not remain South. He will seek a home in the free States; the greater the success of Abolition in freeing negroes, the greater the burden on the free States. The people will not fail to see that; and what [illegible] do the Abolitionists propose? They [illegible]x the whole people to remove and [illegible]ze the negro. Will the free State [illegible] consent to wring hundreds of mil[illegible]ons on the toil and sweat of white men [illegible]mize the negro, when he will not [illegible] to support himself? What other re[illegible] can come of this? Will the negro be [illegible]ncipated and compelled to remain South? [illegible]hey expect Kentucky will tolerate three [illegible]dred thousand free negroes, when no [illegible]e State would permit itself to be cursed [illegible] such a population? This is a species [illegible]ustice that no State composed of white [illegible]would inflict on white men for the [illegible] the negro.

[illegible]he Abolition programme be made out [illegible]y the Congress with the issues sharply [illegible]defined, so that there may be no mistake.

They have a confiscation bill on hand These Abolitionists don't care so much about confiscation; it is the freedom of the negro they are after. There would be no zeal for confiscation, if it were not for its effect against slavery. When freed, however, he is to be disposed of somehow. Are the people of the free States ready to assume the burden?

There is no doubt of the ultimate failure of these absurd attempts; but they may, if not arrested, do more evil than the war.

It is well that this Congress should make up its record. Let them do all the evil they meditate. The elections come on next October and November, and by that time the sovereigns, who make and unmake Congressmen, will understand what they have to expect.

The Abolition programme is a gigantic [illegible]me of folly that would bankrupt and [illegible] this country or any other. Before it makes any progress, let the people consider it and see where it will end.

This programme, instead of making any [illegible]e State a free State, would make all the [illegible]der free States virtually slave.

They contain but few negroes now. The burden, though felt in some localities, is not insupportable. Still the negro is carefully confined to a subordinate condition. He can't vote, can't hold office, can't serve on juries, can't give testimony in court against a white man.

Force an increase of the number and what would be the result? Would not one restriction after another be placed on the negro? Would he not be compelled to support himself? Would he not at last be committed to the individual white man, who would be responsible for his support and his behavior, and entitled to a stipulated service? Would not self-defense lead the free States into that policy? We have not a doubt of it, slavery would be extended instead of restricted.

Let the Abolition experiment be made [illegible]n it will, this will be the end of it.

The anti-slavery fanatics don't understand this subject. African slavery has [illegible]en out of the necessity of the two [illegible]es. It was not created by law, and the [illegible]em is not subject to the will of the [illegible]eholder. He couldn't free the negro if [illegible]ould. Nor is it in the power of the [illegible] States and slave States united to accomplish what Abolitionists propose. Take two races as they are, the question [illegible]can they live on the same soil in [illegible]rmidable numbers? In the free [illegible]here there are few of the African [illegible]o negro is placed under the most [illegible]t disabilities in political matters, [illegible]ially excluded from the society of [illegible]man. The South only treat the [illegible]n the same principle, and go [illegible]restrictions upon him under the [illegible]'sure of the same necessity.

[illegible]ple of the free States are bound [illegible]pehend this in time, and the sooner [illegible]ter for us as well as themselves.

☞The Confederates feel great horror [illegible]act of Congress confiscating proper[illegible] is bad and impolitic enough; but [illegible] had rather confiscate property and [illegible]o anybody than to burn it, as the [illegible]s do.

☞A rebel secessionist compares the [illegible] Confederacy to the "Ark of the [illegible]ant." The only resemblance we can [illegible]hat, from internal dissensions and ex[illegible]hostilities, it is pitched without and

☞The editor of Harper's Weekly has discovered the incubatory arrangement of a female of the equine genus of quadrupeds. Here is the nest with all the eggs:

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of Kentucky, by a very large majority, has pronounced in favor of the disfranchisement of any citizen of that State who advocates the emancipation of the negroes. The majority was not large enough—two-thirds—to give to the expression of opinion the force of law. But in a moral and philosophical point of view it was enough. A generation since, Kentucky came within two or three votes of being a free State. Now, to propose such a thing involves ostracism. Such has been the effect of cotton culture, and of the rapid increase of the negro population.

We should like to have a fresh vote on this question taken in a Legislature newly elected by the people of Kentucky. When the present Legislature was chosen, the rebels were contending for the mastery of the State. Possibly the subsequent progress of the Union army may have effected a change in public sentiment; though, we confess, we hardly dare think so.

This vote of the Kentucky Legislature seems the most discouraging event of the day.

Some one did, at the last session of the Legislature, offer some resolution of this kind as a sort of joke. The joke, however, was so dry that the author had to take a drink, and that was the last of it. We need not go to England in search of ignorance of this country.

☞The reader will find some details of the terrible conflict at Pittsburg, Tenn. The number killed and wounded is, no doubt, greatly exaggerated. It was the policy of Beauregard to attack our forces in detail, and cut off Grant before he was joined by Buell. If he had succeeded, it would have done much to retrieve his failing cause; as he failed, he will hardly retain his position at Corinth. There is no place on this continent for the rebellion.

☞A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes from Nashville that he has been stopping at the St. Cloud Hotel, Beauregard's late headquarters, and "the stench is insufferable" He can say that, poor as Beauregard may be, he has got a (s)cent of him.

☞The Boston Post is willing for Wendell Phillips to go to South Carolina, "if he will leave a lock of his hair." For our part we are willing for him to go against Price's scalpers, even if they didn't leave a lock of his hair.

☞A Secessionist says Pillow is only a Volunteer General. From his effort to squirm out of his cowardly conduct at Fort Donelson, we think he belongs to the (w)rig'lers.

☞The rebels have built a battery at Point Pleasant, and Pope and they are now engaged in "artillery practice." Point Pleasant can't be a very pleasant point just now.

☞Col. Terry, of Connecticut, declines to serve because Col. Ferry out-ranks him. If the current is strong against it, perhaps Ferry Terry over is wrong.

☞The Journal is opposed to the phrase of sympathy with the South. If there is any section of the country that needs sympathy, it is the South.

☞A. Sidney Johnston is reported killed in the late engagement. If so, the Confederates have lost their best General and their finest soldier.

☞A dispatch, we understand, has been received in this city, ordering all possible preparations for the reception of the wounded in the late conflict.

☞The Confeds were to take up arms in mass in due time. The time has come, for their soldiers are all taking up legs.

☞Curtis, Sigel, and Davis should be called lords since the battle of Pea Ridge, because they have won the peerage.

☞Has anybody seen anything of that hole Simms proposed to stop up? He is afraid some one has stolen it to pour iron around to make a cannon.

☞Simms wants a ditch dug to die in That is the ruling passion strong in death. He craved pap all his life, and, dying, wishes to be at the dugs.

☞A rebel editor complains that steel pens having given out, he is compelled to use quills. We have no doubt his writing is done by a *bit of a goose*.

☞A friend asks us to write the ritual of the C. S. A. Well, friend, shall we write you all?

☞The Texan rangers are said to be a strong force. They should be strong. They have been "lifting cattle" all their lives.

☞The Carondelet has run the rebel blockade at Island No. 10, and is now aiding Gen. Pope below. It will run the rebels next.

☞Horace Greeley has written a letter to Garret Davis. It is full of errors, which are palpable, and studied misrepresentations.

☞Many rebel leaders pride themselves upon their lineage, but it is nothing to the descent of our armies.

☞The Richmond Enquirer wants to infuse a more general spirit to enlist, and in fews they enlist.

☞The rebels just now are straining themselves. What a lot of trash will be left in the strainer.

☞If that ram, the Merrimac, comes out, the Monitor will probably make mutton of her.

☞Fremont's course in Missouri showed him to belong to the "black male" species.

☞Marshall stops up Cumberland Gap. Marshall was always a social glass stopper.

☞The *corps d'armee* should be down on Fremont, who seems rotten to the core.

☞The rebels can't complain of being driven back, as it is always their turn.

☞We have taken a great many cannon, but "let them off" soon after.

☞It sounds contradictory to read of firing from water batteries.

☞Spiking the enemy's guns is usually done by single file

☞The rebels boast of what they can do, but it is all cant.

From the Sandwich Islands.

Our last mails brought files of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, from January 16 to February 6th, from which we make the following extracts:

OFF AT LAST.—The Peruvian coolie ship Petronila sailed again for Callao on Thursday last. During her stay in port she was thoroughly repaired, and the repairs made here will doubtless enable her to reach her destination in safety. Her expenses have been heavy, and rumor says her bills amounted to nearly twenty thousand dollars. Her live cargo will have to realize a large profit to settle up the expenses of the voyage. While in port, her coolies, numbering about 300, were housed on shore, and generally appeared to be in good health. The poor fellows, however, have not yet learned the hard life before them—worse by far than American slavery.

NATIVE LITERATURE.—Some of the notices and communications published in the native newspapers are curious specimens. Here is one from the Star of the Pacific:

"NOTICE.—Know all men, chiefs and common people, white men and Chinamen, stopping between Hawaii and Niihau, who have seen my husband 'Lima,' this that I make know to you in the most public manner, that you may know his ways and the nature of the relations existing between husband and wife, and by this notice you will all understand that Lima has forsaken me and our bed and our children, and he has taken all our property and only left my body, the children and the bed. To sustain myself and the children, I have been prosecuting with vigor the selling of tobacco at the corners of the streets in the Honorable town of Honolulu.

"Here is another thing that I have to tell all of you who may see Lima, this husband of mine. Do not buy my hand cart from Lima my husband, because the right in the cart belongs to me, and I now make known my right in the cart, so that you may all understand. The right in the cart is in me, for I made salt, and sold the salt, and with the money received from the salt, I bought the cart, consequently I forbid you all to purchase or you may lose; wait till I consent, then the sale will be effectual, for the property is really mine. Look in Genesis 3: 19—'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return into the ground.' That is the first part of that verse. Look again to the last part of the 17th verse of the same chapter, 'In sorrow shalt thou eat all the days of thy life.' This 'Lima,' husband of mine, causes my eyes to weep, he has left me and our bed, consequently all of you look for the good (propriety) of these proceedings of a husband to his wife, and I now call upon God to bless this all.

"KANEWAHINE.
"W. B. NAHAKUALII.
"Secretary."

Union Meeting in Warren County.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Warren county, held at Elk Spring, on the 5th day of April, 1862, Thomas Potter, Esq., was called to the chair, and Frederick Potter was appointed Secretary. The Chairman, in a few brief remarks, explained the object of the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a law of expatriation, requiring all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion in any way to negative on oath before they can act in a constitutional capacity, or legally fill any office, or enjoy the privileges of citizens of Kentucky; and,

WHEREAS, A. Grinstead has been appointed deputy Assessor for the east end of Warren county, contrary to, and without taking the above named oath; therefore,

Resolved, That we will not list our property with said Grinstead, nor allow him to assess the same for taxation.

Resolved, That we, as loyal citizens, are willing to bear our part of taxation for State and Federal Government, but we are unwilling to have the same assessed or collected by *rebels or traitors*, and will not submit to their rule.

Resolved, That we request the County Assessor, David McFall, to appoint a loyal citizen deputy for this district, or resign his office.

Resolved, That we are unwilling for any Justice of the Peace, or other officer who took the oath to support the so called provisional government in Kentucky, to hold or fill the office any longer.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Louisville Democrat and Journal for publication. Adjourned.

THOMAS POTTER, Chairman.
F. POTTER, Sec'y.

The Medical Director of Gen. Grant's Army a Drunkard, Brute, and Secessionist.

The Gazette, of yesterday, contained a letter from its correspondent with General Grant's army, giving a frightful picture of the condition of the Medical Department in that Division. The correspondent gives a mass of shocking details, and adds:

"Only let those who have control in these matters remember that we are here, if not the largest, certainly the second in size of all our national armies, with the enemy's best General, and his most formidable force, hardly two days' march from us; and that at the head of the surgical department for this army, so soon expecting to be engaged in the decisive contest of the war, *we have an officer notorious for stupid blunders, cold-blooded neglect of the wounded, expressed disloyalty, and drunkenness when most needed on the field.*

I have only to add, that for every statement made above I have chapter and verse, date and place, and names of witnesses."

There is no doubt that the most infernal mismanagement characterizes the Medical Department. We have not heard of a single serious engagement where there were surgeons enough and hospital supplies sufficient.

The name of the Medical Director of Gen. Grant's army is H. C. Hewitt. The attention of the President, of Secretary Stanton, of Congress and Gen. Halleck should at once be directed to him. If the tithe of the charges of blundering and cold-blooded scoundrelism against him are founded on fact, he richly deserves hanging. We beg gentlemen in authority not to permit military routine to prevent them from giving attention to this man, who is in so responsible a position, and makes up such a horrible record of incompetency, brutality and treachery.—*Cin. Com., 5th.*

☞Yorktown is on the York river, some twelve or fifteen miles from the Chesapeake. It is distant about seventy miles from Richmond, and is famous as the scene of the surrender, by Cornwallis, to Washington, October, 1781. From Yorktown, up the river, to West Point, some thirty or forty miles, the river is navigable for large steamers, and from West Point there is a railroad to Richmond, a distance of about thirty miles. West Point is the nearest point by which vessels, by the York river can reach Richmond. Vessels drawing ten or twelve feet can reach Richmond, but those drawing fifteen feet can get within three miles of that city.

☞The British gunboat Rinaldo, the vessel which conveyed the rebels, Mason and Slidell, away from Boston, is anchored close by the Monitor, at Fortress Monroe, so as to witness its expected fight with the Merrimac, and make report to the British Government.

☞In the Prussian army coffee rations are to be substituted for brandy.

The Debate on the Tobacco Tax in the House of Representatives,

[From the Congressional Globe.]

The next clause was read, as follows:

On snuff or tobacco, ground, dry or damp, of all descriptions, (except aromatic or medicinal snuff in vials, pots, boxes or packets,) five cents per pound.

Mr. Horton—I move to amend that clause by striking out "five" and inserting "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next clause was read, as follows:

On cigars, valued at not over five dollars per thousand, ten cents per pound.

Mr. Pendleton—I move to amend by striking out "ten" and inserting "five" I ask that an extract from a letter which I send to the Clerk may be read in support of my amendment. It is from one of the largest dealers in tobacco in the Western country. It is so just and judicious, so discriminating in its criticisms, that I desire to present it as my argument in behalf of this amendment which I have proposed. If this amendment shall prevail, I will offer others to perfect the section; if not, I will not further press the matter on the attention of the committee.

The letter was read as follows:

"3. The want of uniformity in the operation of the rates on the manufactured articles of plug, six twist, fine cut chewing, smoking out, and cigars. Thus the rate in all classes: cavendish plug, twist, fine cut, and manufactured of all descriptions, is five cents per pound. Now, sir, the inequality: six twist is worth to-day twelve cents; dark fives, cavendish, as the b'l means it, are worth thirty, and the best brands of natural leaf in plug say fifty. In the one case the per cent. is forty-two, in the next it is sixteen and two thirds, and in the next it is ten, and the ratio of per cent. is invested; it ought to be forty-two on the best, sixteen and two-thirds on the next, and ten on the six twist, for the reason that the common grades are used by the poorer classes, who are but illy able to pay it, as soldiers, laborers, boatmen, and such; while the other grades are used by classes who are better able to pay. The fine cut chewing runs in price from nine to forty. You can see the difference in per cent. is about as it is in plug; in smoking out the price runs from four and a half to fifteen, a still greater disproportion in rates. In cigars it is still worse; common cigars, valued at not over five dollars, ten cents per pound; not over ten dollars, fifteen cents; at over ten, twenty cents per pound This is really ridiculous. Thus, common half Spanish cigars, made from the commonest grades of tobacco, by women and small boys learning the trade, and used by the poorer classes, weigh twelve pounds to the thousand; this makes them pay $1 20 per thousand. Now, they are not worth in the shops over $3 per thousand, making them pay forty per cent.; while other grades weigh about ten pounds to the thousand, pay in the one instance $1 50 per thousand, or a per cent. of fifteen, and in the better grades from ten up, costing an average of $25, $2 50 or ten per cent.; wrong end foremost again. A moment's reflection will show you that the rate on the common grades of plug, chewing cut, smoking cut and common cigars, will drive them out of the market, deprive thousands and thousands of women and children of their accustomed resources from labor, take away from the poor laborer and soldier and boatman his solace in wet and war and woe, and defeat the very object of the bill by destroying the production of these articles.

"4. Foreign tobaccos, as Cuba, Havana, Yara, Sagua and such like, seem to escape altogether; or, at any rate, the bill does not seem to have them in contemplation in any of its provisions. They pay a tariff, it is true, but still they ought to pay tax besides, as domestic tobaccos. They pay a tariff to get *into* the country; when *in* let let them pay to *support* the country."

Mr. Horton—If the committee like the sort of treat they have just now had I can give them fifty or sixty letters expressing all varieties of opinion. I am aware that we cannot make a tax bill that will suit all interests. We have taken the average of all the opinions we could get, and from that light have made out the best schedule of taxes we could. Experience will doubtless prove that we have made many mistakes, but it is not safe to allow the legislation of the committee to be determined by the opinion of one individual interested, no matter how intelligent and worthy he may be. We have examined dozens of men and hundreds of letters.

The amendment to the amendment was not agreed to.

The next clause was read, as follows:

"On cigars, valued at over five dollars and not over ten dollars per thousand, fifteen cents per pound."

Mr. Loomis—If the Committee of Ways and Means would so alter this duty as to make the tax upon the thousand, instead of upon the pound, it would be a very great convenience to the manufacturers. They always sell their cigars by the thousand, and they sell them sometimes when they are very green, in which state they weigh much more than when they are dry. It seems to me the criterion of so much per pound is an inaccurate, as well as a very inconvenient, one. I move to strike out all these clauses relating to cigars, and insert in lieu thereof the words "on all cigars fifteen per cent. ad valorem," so as to make the tax more just.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—The evil which the gentleman desires to remedy can only be exchanged for another equal, if not greater, one. The ordinary, or what are called London, sized cigars, weigh ten to twelve pounds to the thousand; the Principe cigars are much larger; and American manufacturers often make cigars which weigh twenty pounds to the thousand.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling—I would inquire of the gentleman whether, according to the tax contained in the bill, cigars will not bear one tax at one time and another tax at another time, according to the time when they are sold?

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—That, of course, depends upon the time of selling. If the manufacturer sells his cigars as soon as he makes them, and when they are not ripe, of course they will weigh much more than when they are dry. But that is a matter entirely under the control of the manufacturer.

The Chairman—The Chair would state to the gentleman from Connecticut that one clause in reference to cigars has been passed, and his amendment could not apply to that except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Loomis—Then I move my amendment to the second paragraph—the one now under consideration.

The amendment was not agreed to.

☞A Paris correspondent thus writes of Louis Napoleon:

"He has literally lived for the working classes of Paris and France generally. Parks, gardens, fountains and squares have been created for their leisure hours; whole streets have been thrown down and built up again for their employment. Roads, rivers, forests and mountains have been as wax in his hands, that the peasant and humblest cottager might be benefitted thereby. Wherever there was a casualty or inundation, a fire, or anything approaching the "abomination of desolation," there was the Emperor in the midst. In days to come the chronicle of his private charities, of the women he has pensioned, of men he has sustained, of the children he has educated, will sound like a fable of romance, and still the story is living action.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND BILLIARDS. The New York Times, in giving an account of the billiard match between Kavanaugh and Foley, says:

Many were there, too, from simple curiosity—among the most prominent of this class being Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose appearance was hailed with repeated bursts of applause. The hall, we may here add, has been fitted up in amphitheatrical fashion, so that all the spectators have a good view of the table and the players.

The Feat of the Carondelet.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who was on the gunboat Carondelet when she ran the blockade at Island No. 10, sends a long and interesting report, from which we make the following extracts:

THE REBELS TAKE THE ALARM.

The boat now presented a broadside to the upper fort, and the sentries there had not failed to discover the boat by this last accident, and alarmed the guards of the fort below by discharging their muskets. Immediately afterwards five rockets were sent up from the main land and the island, and were followed by a cannon shot from Fort No. 2. The stillness of the upper fort satisfied all those aboard that its guns had been most effectually disabled by the spiking party. Had it not been so, the rebels would have first opened upon us with cannon from that point, since it was first alarmed and afforded an easy range.

WE CONCLUDE TO RUSH BY.

But one course remained to be pursued by the officers of the Carondelet—that was, to let on a full head of steam and make the greatest possible haste by the rebel batteries, which were now momentarily expected to open fire from all of their guns. To this end orders were hurriedly passed below to the engineer, and the speed of the boat was soon much accelerated. Mr. Wilson, one of the boatswain's mates, was stationed on the forecastle with lead and line, to give the soundings. Mr. Gillmers, one of the master's mates, was placed forward on the upper deck to repeat them to Capt. Hoel, who also stood upon deck to direct the pilots how to steer the boat.

THE CRISIS.

Just at this juncture, while vivid flashes of lightning lit up the hurried preparations of the rebels as they charged and trained their guns, while peal after peal of thunder reverberated along the river and the rain poured down in torrents, came on the crisis. Now was the time for coolness and heroism. Captain Walker was in the pilot house deliberately giving orders. Captain Hoel stood firmly on deck in a perfect shower of cannon and musket balls which were now launched upon us, and as he discovered the outlines of the banks, or the course of the channel by the aid of the flashing lightning, his clear voice rang out his commands to the pilots who steadily held the wheel. Providence, we believe, during the perilous passage did the watchful eyes of the Captain suffer the boat to gain a precarious position, and then it was when a lengthy intermission between the flashes of lightning completely obscured our course, and the current striking the cumbersome barge sheered the vessel, and carried it towards a neighboring bar. The first glare of light, however, disclosed our situation, and the current and rapid commands, "*Hard a' port,*" "*Hard a' port,*" admonished us of danger. The boat nevertheless soon regained the channel, and our fears were dispelled by remarks on deck that all was "going well," and the anxiously awaited reports as they came up from the forecastle, "No bottom."

THE BENTON AND OTHERS ANSWER THE REBELS.

Just at this time the Benton, Pittsburg, and several mortars opened upon the rebels who were so industriously storming the Carondelet, and it gave us great satisfaction to know that our friends were returning a fire which we could not.

OUR EXULTATION.

When we got well out of range of the enemy's main land batteries, passed the first shock which greeted us from the head of the Island, and were gliding down the north bank, the exultation began, and the most disparaging comments were made upon the enemy's wild firing.

THE REBEL FIRING.

This though, we think, was accurate, when the circumstances under which it was made are taken into consideration, and we doubt whether our own gunners could have excelled it during such a furious hurricane as was then raging, and with an impenetrable darkness precluding a knowledge of our position, which every turn of the wheel changed.

OUR EXPOSURE.

Our boat was not very fleet, and the barge in tow impeded a speed which might otherwise have been made with the current in our favor. The consequence was an exposure for *thirty minutes* to an uninterrupted fire from four batteries on the Kentucky shore, and one at the head of the Island

WHY WE WERE NOT HIT.

The judgment which we were enabled to form from the shrieking of their shot, was that they flew from five to thirty yards over our heads. A few were heard to plunge in the water. One cause of their wild shooting was in overestimating the distance of our boat. It was close along the bank under their guns, and had this been fully understood, the rebels would have found it difficult to depress their guns to such a degree as to bear upon us without having them dismounted by an angular recoil.

OUR CAUTION.

After passing the foot of the Island without finding the battery there which for several days had been reported as mounting a number of long range guns, a feeling of security came over our officers, and they would have been glad to make it known to the crew, and afford them relief from a long and patient suspense, but all was not over yet.

THE FLOATING BATTERY AVOIDED.

A reconnoissance made on the preceding day discovered the locality of the floating battery, three miles below the island, on the Tennessee shore, and this remained to be passed. A light was seen burning on it as we approached, and being in no wise prepared to engage it—though a feeling of this kind was exhibited, after having thus far successfully accomplished the mission—the Carondelet bore over to the Missouri shore, and ran by, being fired at only six or eight times from the battery. It was said that our shooting last Thursday, when it was lying alongside the island, cut its fastenings, when it floated down to the place we found it in last night, and where it was overhauled and made fast by a rebel transport.

It evidently evinced a disinclination to fight last night, by not firing at our boat while approaching, and reserving its fire until we had passed by out of range, and even then the shooting was exceedingly stinted, as if through fear of provoking our return.

OUT OF DANGER.

Being out of all danger from the enemy, the fact was made known to the sailors, who were relieved from a rigid silence and permitted to join in the jubilant congratulations that passed around the boat,

WM. KISSANE DEAD.—The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

Wm. Kissane, who, it will be remembered, was implicated in the burning of the steamer Martha Washington, at this point, some five years since, was killed in the desperate battle at Fort Craig. As will be remembered, he left the city at the time of the burning of the steamer. Assuming the name of Lockridge, he went with Walker in the Nicaragua expeditions. Upon the opening of the rebellion, he entered the rebel army with the rank of major, and met his death in battle.

ANOTHER FATAL QUARREL.—Yesterday afternoon, Thomas Smith and Samuel Sparkman had a dispute concerning a little money, which, it was thought, had ended in a scuffle, as Smith left the spot; he soon after returned, however, with a gun, and shot Sparkman, the ball passing through his head and killing him instantly. Smith was arrested and lodged in jail, and his examination will take place on Tuesday next. The above facts were related to us as correct; but we hope, for humanity's sake, that the prisoner will be able to prove greater provocation for such a high misdemeanor.—*Nashville Banner, 6th.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

The Great Battle of the Age—Latest from the Scene of Action—Terrible Loss on Both Sides!

Union Gen. Prentiss Wounded and Captured

GENERAL SIDNEY JOHNSTON KILLED!

BEAUREGARD LOST ONE ARM!

Generals Grant and Buell Covered with Glory!

Loss of Union Officers Heavy!

GEN. W. H. WALLACE KILLED!

Latest from the Merrimac!

PITTSBURG, TENN., via FORT HENRY, April 9, 3:20 A. M.—*Special to the N. Y. Herald.* One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern times has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday. The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued till four o'clock P. M., when the enemy commenced their retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed, wounded and missing from 18,000 to 20,000. The loss of the enemy is estimated from 35,000 to 40,000. It is impossible in the confused state of affairs to ascertain any details; I therefore give you the best account possible from observation, having passed through the storm of action during the two days that it raged.

The fight was brought on by a body of 300 of the 25th Missouri regiment and Gen. Prentiss' division attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the pickets of the enemy in front of our camp. The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division, on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camps with grape, canister and shells. Our forces soon formed into line, and returned their fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them, had turned their severest fire on the left and center of Sherman's division and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing, under Gen. McClernand. This fire was returned with determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line, for a distance of over four miles.

Gen. Hulbert's division was thrown forward to support the center, where a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn.

From about 9 o'clock, the time when your correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no termination of the struggle.

The rebels exhibited good generalship, at times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength. They would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or center. Even our severest and most destructive fire on the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled.

The more desperate fighting took place in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us that their chance of success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of Gen. Buell's force had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and the other portion were coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see Gen. Buell's troops from the river bank, a short distance above us, on the left to which point they had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right. Up to this time we had received no reinforcements. General Low Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was ours, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for Quarter Master's and Commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to bring any considerable number of Buell's forces across the river—those that were here having been sent to bring the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contending against fearful odds—our forces not exceeding 38,000, while those of the enemy were upwards of 60,000. Our condition at this moment was extremely critical, large numbers of men being panic struck—others ran.

Others, worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of killed, had straggled towards the river and could not be rallied.

General Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape, and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river. Col. Webster, chief of staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northwest to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant. About an hour before dusk, a general cannonade was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and more terrible. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel hordes. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and at dusk the firing had nearly ceased, when, night coming on, all the combatants rested from their awful work of blood and carnage. Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the fight, until the forces under Major General Wallace came up and took position on the right and met Buell's force from the opposite side, and Savannah being now converted into the battle ground, the entire right of General Nelson's division was about to form on the right, and the forces under General Crittenden were ordered to his support early in the morning.

Second Day's Battle—General Buell having arrived the following evening, the battle was opened the next morning, at daylight, simultaneously by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Gen. Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's force opened a most galling fire, and advanced rapidly as the rebels fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. General's McClernand, Sherman and Hurlbut's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the resistance of the rebels at all points was terrible and worthy a better cause; but they were not enough for our undaunted bravery and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind; but knowing that a defeat here would be a death blow to their hopes, and that their all depended upon this great struggle, their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping, by flanking us on the right, to change the tide of battle.

Their success was again for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left under General Nelson was driving them forward with wonderful rapidity, and by 11 o'clock General Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery. They however again rallied on the left and recrossed to the right and forced themselves forward in another desperate effort, but reinforcements from General Wood and General Thomas were coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to General Buell, who had again commenced to drive the enemy.

About 3 P. M. General Grant rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of 5 regiments and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. As he brandished his sword and waved them on to the crowning victory, while cannon balls were flying like hail around him, the men followed with a shout which sounded above the roar and din of artillery and the rebels fled in dismay as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand.

General Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half-past 5 o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, but with what further result is not known, they not having returned up to this hour.

We have taken a large amount of their artillery, and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces, prisoners, yesterday, among whom is General Prentiss. The number of our forces taken has not been ascertained, though it is reported at several hundred. General Prentiss is also reported wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side, was their General-in-Chief, Albert Sidney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball on Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several rebel officers taken to-day. It is further reported that General Beauregard had his arm shot off this afternoon.

Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding portions of the rebel forces.

There has never been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the commanding General to the lowest officer. General Grant and staff were on the field, riding along the lines, in the thickest of the fire, during the two days of the battle, and all slept on the ground on Sunday night during a heavy rain.

On several occasions General Grant got within range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon. Lieut. Col. McPherson had his horse shot from under him when along side of General Grant.

Captain Carson was between General Grant and your correspondent, when a cannon ball took off his head and wounded several others.

General Sherman had two horses killed under him, and General McClernand shared like danger, also, General Hurlbut, each of whom received bullet-holes through their clothes.

General Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, and with General Crittenden and General Nelson rode continually along the lines, encouraging their men.

The loss of our officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to give their names. The following were among the number: Brigadier-General William H. Wallace, killed; Col. Pegram, Acting Brigadier, killed; Colonel Mills, 10th Ind., killed; Lieut. Canfield, 72d Ohio, badly wounded, since dead. Lieutenant Colonel Kyle, 31st Indiana, mortally wounded; Col. Davis, 46th Illinois, mortally wounded; Gen. W. T. Sherman wounded in the hand by a cannon ball; Colonel Sweeney, 53d Illinois, acting Brig. General, wounded. He received two shots in his only remaining arm, having lost one in Mexico. He also received a shot in one of his legs. Colonel Sweeney kept the field until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army. Colonel Dave Stuart, of the 55th Illinois, acting Brigadier General, was shot through the breast on Sunday, but returned to the field on Monday. Colonel Charles Crafts, 31st Illinois, acting Brigadier General, was shot through the right shoulder, not dangerously; Colonel Kayne, of the 48th Illinois, wounded slightly; Colonel C. McKinney, of the 17th Kentucky, wounded slightly; Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, of the 27th Indiana, wounded badly in the head; Colonel Mason, of the 71st Ohio, wounded slightly; Major Eaton, of the 18th Ills., acting Colonel, wounded fatally; Major Nevins, 11th Illinois, wounded slightly; Captain Irving Curran, Gen. Grant's scout, had his head shot off by a cannon ball; Captain Preston Norton wounded mortally, since dead; Captain Dillon, 18th Illinois, killed; Captain Nance, 8th Illinois, killed; Captain Carter, 11th Illinois, killed; Major Page, 57th Illinois, killed.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP BENTON, ISLAND No 10, April 8, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy:

I have to inform the Department that, since I sent the telegram last night, announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken both of the Island and the works upon the Tennessee shore by the gunboats and the troops under command of Gen. Buford. Seventeen officers and 368 privates, with 100 of their sick, and 1 00 men employed on board the transports, are in our hands, unconditional prisoners of war.

I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war captured. There are 11 earthworks, with 70 heavy cannon, ranging in caliber from 32 to 100-pounders. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers afloat have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised.

The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid. The enemy upon the main land appear to have fled with great precipitation after dark last night, leaving in many cases half prepared meals in their quarters. There seems to have been no conc

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THURSDAY..............APRIL 10.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:00 M.

Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (small offices close at 9:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 5:00 P. M.

Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 11:06 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Lebanon R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Bardstown R. R. closes at 3:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:30 P. M.

Shawneetown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Taylorsville Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:30 P. M.

☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the way-mails close at 9:00 P. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

Don't Send us 10-Cent Stamps.

We can not use any stamps of a greater denomination than three cents, and we must therefore caution our friends against sending them. It will only subject us to the necessity of returning them.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1, corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2, corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Center and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox, on Bardstown road, near Cave Hill Cemetery.

THE GREAT BATTLE!

Our dispatches—special to the New York Herald—give a great many particulars of the battle at Pittsburg, Tennessee. We know the correspondent of the Herald to be careful, and in the main correct; but we can scarcely believe the losses to be so terrific as his figures imply. There is no doubt it was the bloodiest and most terrible battle ever fought on this continent, but if the loss were reduced to one third of his estimate, it would still be terrific.

While we rejoice over the result to our victorious arms, we must mourn over the immense slaughter on both sides. For particulars we refer our readers to the dispatches.

GRATIFYING.—It is with unfeigned gratification that we notice in our dispatches, this morning, a great reduction in the estimate of the killed and wounded at Pittsburg. We have no doubt that, as we intimated in yesterday's Evening News, the total losses on both sides will fall inside of 20,000. Even that number is a terrible result, and, without any of the particulars, would prove the battle the most hotly contested ever fought on the American continent.

Our dispatches, giving later news, state that the pursuit, consisting of several thousand cavalry, were, at last accounts, some miles beyond Corinth. If this be so, we may assume it as a great probability that General Prentiss, and all the other prisoners captured from us on Sunday, will be re-taken, together with some or all of their field batteries and large numbers of prisoners. There will be no stand made north of Jackson, Miss., if even there; and Memphis will fall into the hands of Gens. Grant and Buell whenever they move upon it.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Wednesday, April* 9. George Razer and Charles Jones, charged with stealing $60 from Preston Godfrey; discharged.

George Thomas and Wm. Henry, charged with stealing goods from different parties worth over $4 00; $500 to answer.

There is one more case against these parties, which will be tried to-morrow.

Frank Miller and Louisa Tiddler, charged with living in adultery; own bond in $500 to answer.

Com'th by Crist Hilburt vs Herman Tiddler—peace warrant; $100 for six months. Sent to the workhouse.

Patrick Riley vs Rush and wife, peace warrant; dismissed at the plaintiff's cost.

Sarah Lumm vs Patrick Riley and wife, peace warrant; dismissed at the plaintiff's cost.

COL. W. P BOONE.—Colonel Boone, of the 28th Kentucky infantry, now stationed at New Haven, was in the city yesterday, and looks remarkably well. His men are in good health, there not being more than ten or twelve in the hospital. The Colonel and his brave men are anxious to go into action, and with an addition of forty or fifty, his regiment will be complete. All wishing to enlist, would do well to apply to the Colonel immediately.

THE RAIN.—The rain of yesterday forenoon was one of the heaviest and most continuous we have had for months, and, with the river already rising, cannot fail to give us another freshet—perhaps a flood. We have no doubt it was general all through the Mississippi valley, and that all the tributaries of the Ohio and Mississippi will be soon at flood hight again.

DELAYED.—The down train on the Jeffersonville railroad was delayed a couple of hours yesterday, at Blue Lick, a little stream between Memphis and Henryville. One of the supports of the bridge had been washed away, and the damage had to be repaired before the train could cross.

BLOWN DOWN.—Yesterday on upper Green street, a frame house, whose foundations had been undermined by the heavy rains, was blown down by a gust of wind, or fell down for want of support. No one hurt, as we learn that the house was empty.

☞ Humphrey Marshall is reported to have called out the militia of Russell, Washington, Scott, Wise and Lee counties, Va., to drive back the National forces now threatening an advance from Pound Gap. He may call, but will they come?

MORE FINE TOBACCO.—At the Ninth street warehouse, yesterday, were sold six hogsheads of fine tobacco, at prices ranging from $10 75 to $14 25, raised by J. W. Thompson, of Green county, and N. Cartmel, of Union county, Ky.

WOODRUFF'S SWORD.—The magnificent sword to be presented to Colonel William E Woodruff, by his friends in this city, can be seen in Capt. Hirschbuhl's window.

☞ The splendid hotel at Blue Lick Springs, in Nicholas county, was totally destroyed by fire last Monday morning. The building cost $55,000.

THE EFFECT.—The defeat of Johnson and Beauregard renders untenable their admirably chosen position at Corinth, Miss., throwing open to our armies the railroad connection with the South as completely as our nearly bloodless succes at Island No. 10 opens up to us the Mississippi. Corinth is at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads. From this point the road stretches northward through the whole of Western Tennessee, to Cumberland, Kentucky; southward the road runs through Eastern Mississippi and a corner of Alabama, to Mobile on the Gulf; westward a road runs direct to Memphis, and eastward through Florence, Ala., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., to Charleston, South Carolina. Corinth, therefore, commands the communications to Memphis, the Gulf, and the seaboard seceded States.

Not only so, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, but this Memphis and Charleston road *is the only railroad connection left the rebels between Louisiana, Mississippi and all Alabama west of Pensacola, and the Southern seabord States.* Troops can only be sent east from New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Memphis, Baton Rouge, or Mobile, or to those points from Virginia, North or South Carolina or Georgia, *over the Memphis and Charleston road,* the only railroad line now connecting the East and West of the rebellion. Let that road be once broken, and the Southern Confederacy is cut in two as effectually as if a Chinese wall were built between the Gulf and seaboard States.

Meeting at the Courthouse.

In the evening papers of yesterday, Mayor Delph called a meeting of the patriotic, to consult and devise the best means for extending aid from Louisville to the wounded in the Pittsburg battle. Notwithstanding the short notice given, and the great inclemency of the weather, the Courthouse was filled with a crowd of earnest people, whose immediate and noble action has proved that their hearts are in the right place, and that, notwithstanding all that Louisville has done in feeding the armies as they passed through, nursing the sick and providing for the families of volunteers, her charities are not exhausted, her labors of love are not done, her philanthropy has not grown weakly; but all have gained strength and vigor, and her exertions will not cease till the last armed rebel has returned to his allegiance, the last sick soldier has been cared for, the last widow and orphan relieved.

His honor, John M. Delph, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and Will R. Hervey, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

A committee, consisting of T. S. Bell, N. Wolfe, W. B. Belknap, Rev. D. P. Henderson, J. D. Osborne, Dr. R. C. Hewett, Richard Coxe, Arthur Peter, Dr. J. B. Flint and James Speed, was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee retired for a short time, and, upon their return, reported the following resolutions, which were received with applause and adopted unimously:

Resolved, That while we earnestly deplore the ravages of the war recklessly and without provocation waged against the people of the United States, by the armed rebellion of the South, we rejoice that, in the late bloody conflict at Savannah, in Tennessee, the loyal arms of the Union successfully met the overwhelming odds thrown against them, and won a triumph that will be as enduring as historic records.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Louisville, cheerfully accept the stewardship of the wounded who may be brought from that bloody field to this city, and that in every way in our power we will minister to their comfort, their welfare and restoration, no matter what number may be placed under our charge.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the loyal who mourn over relatives cut down on this field of battle by the armed rebels of the Southern treason. Let the mourner take comfort in the consolatory fact that their sacrifices were made for the good of the nation, and that freedom and truth recognize these fallen braves as the champions of the right.

Resolved, That a deputation be sent forthwith from this city to Savannah as representatives of the sympathies of Louisville to take charge of the wounded and sick, and to do all in their power to alleviate suffering and save life; to take charge of such as may be destined for this city, and to see that they need for nothing that kindness can furnish them.

Resolved, That the citizens of Louisville charter a steamboat for the purpose of conveying the deputation from this city, with such hospital stores and delicacies for the wounded and sick as may be necessary to take care of the brave men who are suffering for the righteous cause in which they were wounded.

Resolved, That a subscription be opened at once, in order to secure the immediate service of a boat, so that Louisville may be no laggard in this National and State work. For this purpose we suggest that such as may be present who are willing to subscribe to-night may have the opportunity of subscribing now.

Resolved, That Mrs. Dr. McClelland, Miss Anie Drabelle, Mrs. Minnie Burke, Mrs. Dr. Somerby, Mrs Judah, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Jenny Cotton, the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Drs. Thos. Hewett and M. C. Ramsey, O. P. Myers, Oliver Lucas, and such others as the Sanitary Commission may appoint, be requested to serve as the deputation from Louisville to the wounded heroes of Savannah.

It was then suggested that an opportunity should be given for those present to contribute funds to charter a steamer to visit the late battle field on the Tennessee river, and furnish supplies for the relief of wounded soldiers engaged in the battle near Corinth. No less than $2,500 in cash was promptly contributed, and any amount necessary to meet the wants of sick and wounded soldiers was pledged.

Subsequently a committee, consisting of Messrs. John D Osborne, Coleman Daniel, Captain Z. M. Sherley, Rev. J. H. Heywood, Wm. E Glover, Archie Cochran, A. B Semple, Smith Speed, Dr. W. H. Goddard, J. H Rhorer, Robert Ferguson, Benj Cawthon, James Kennedy, W. J. Cornell, James Clark, Wm. E Hughes, Philip Tomppert, Jacob Merker, M. Dembitz, and H. Fink were appointed to solicit contributions for the sick and wounded soldiers from the Tennessee river. The Committee will meet at the Mayor's office at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

It was announced that there would be a committee of ladies at the Sanitary rooms, on Fifth street, between Main and Market, at ten o'clock this morning, to receive contributions of hospital stores, to be forwarded by boat to the scene of the late battle.

Ladies and others who may wish to volunteer their services as nurses, desiring to leave for the Tennessee river, by the steamer Diligent, this afternoon, are requested to report to Dr. T. S. Bell, at the Sanitary rooms, on Fifth Street, by nine o'clock this morning.

It was agreed that the sum contributed in excess of the amount needed to charter the steamer Diligent, which will leave this city at four o'clock this afternoon for the Tennessee river, should be placed in the hands of the moderators of the ward societies of the loyal ladies of Louisville, for proper disbursement.

After some discussion as to the best manner of alleviating the sufferings of the wounded in the late battle, the meeting adjourned.

GONE UNDER.—The Nashville Patriot of yesterday announces that, as the office material, &c., of that paper have passed into other hands, that issue would be the last—no great loss to the citizens of Nashville. The Banner is the only paper now published there, and it will be suppressed very soon by Gov. Johnson, if its editor is not very careful.

DELAYS.—The down train on the Nashville railroad was detained some hours yesterday at Muldraugh's Hill by a slide in an embankment, and the up train was delayed further down the road, by having one car get off the track, the train not arriving till midnight.

Concentrated Meat.

A boat will leave here to day with a number of ladies and gentlemen, who have been sent to minister to the wants of the wounded of Savannah, Tennessee. The ladies will take charge of all articles that may be contributed to day for the good of the wounded. Among the excellent preparations for this purpose there is none that surpasses the concentrated meat, prepared according to this recipe:

"Prepare the chicken as for stewing; put it into cold water, just enough to keep from burning, and boil until the flesh can be stripped from the bones; to the flesh and some water add salt and a little pepper, but no butter, and let it simmer slowly for a long time, or until reduced as much as possible. Seal it up hot in cans."

Mutton and beef can be prepared in the same way, and if persons do not find it convenient to do it, if they will bring to us the raw beef or mutton, and chickens prepared for cooking, we will attend to having it done If the chickens are picked dry, the feathers can be used for pillows, as the same lady found the men lying upon their knapsacks, and they were so grateful when their heads were lifted and pillows substituted.

Any tender meat may be put up in this way as well as chicken flesh. We commend the matter to the loyal women of this city. Let the cans be prepared and sent early to-day to the Sanitary rooms, east side of Fifth street, between Market and Main streets, in the large new building of Jacob Kalfus, Esq.

HO, FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The victories of the present week, the most brilliant ever chronicled, open up to our gunboats and transports, almost without the prospect of further fight, the Mississippi to Memphis, to Vicksburg, to Natchez, to New Orleans, if the latter city is not already in our hands.

It is almost impossible to grasp a full and comprehensive view of the present situation in the Mississippi valley, the prospect opens out so grandly and grows so rapidly as we contemplate it. The rebel gunboats which were on their way to burn Louisville, have not made their appearance. When Price and VanDorn reach Memphis with their forces, they will find it ready to raise the "stars and stripes," if they be not already up. Curtiss and Sigel on the west bank of the Mississippi and Pope on the east, in conjunction with the invincible Foote, with Buell and Grant on the railroads in the interior, can sweep down through Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. The rebels will not stand for another field fight, nor will they be caught in a fortified position. The days of the rebellion are numbered and its end is near at hand.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. Carr, on the Nashville, and Mr. Nunnemacher on the New Albany road for latest newspaper favors—yesterday's St. Louis and Nashville papers.

PUMP INSPECTOR.—The pump at the corner of Sixth and Lexington streets is out of order again. Fix it and oblige the neighbors in that vicinity.

From the South.

THE STEAMER AMERICA LOST.

The New Orleans Crescent says:

The steamship America, outward bound, with a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton, was announced as having been lost. The Yankees, however, did not obtain the coveted vessel and cargo. Finding the blockade tolerably effectual at the mouth of the river, the America put back and came in contact with a snag below the forts, and surrendered to the arms of old Father Mississippi. No one hurt so far as we could learn. the owners of both vessel and cargo being in a position to withstand the loss and not have the least effect on their bank account.

TENNESSEEANS SUSPECTED.

A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

While in Macon, a few days ago, *en route* for this city, a gentleman of the best business standing informed me of the singular fact, which ought to be made public, that two speculators from Tennessee had been in town for a week, engaged in purchasing cotton, of which they had already secured about five hundred bales, and that the same, or a part of it, had been shipped to the West. The ostensible purpose of the purchasers was said to be to enable the ladies to weave garments for the soldiers; but those best informed indicate the belief, openly, that the cotton was intended for speculation with the Yankees, and those persons are not what they seem.

ARREST OF UNION MEN.

The provost marshal's force arrested yesterday three citizens of Richmond, named Jas. Humphreys, Benj Humphreys, watchmakers, and J. T. Pritchard, formerly a clerk of Mr. G. R. Peake, all for disloyalty. The prisoners were defiant in their remarks, saying that they owed allegiance to the United States alone, etc, It is understood that all three of them are Virginians by birth, which is not a very extensive feather in their cap.—*Richmond Dispatch, 22d March.*

A VESSEL FIRED.

One night last week some of the traitors, who are in such large numbers in the Crescent City, attempted to set on fire the large vessel now building for our Government at Jefferson City. Fortunately, they did not succeed; but nobody is to thank for their non-success. If there were guards at all the Government places, those criminal attempts would not be made, and we would not hear of powder mill explosions.—*N. O. Bee, 25th March.*

"Stone Wall" Jackson makes the following veracious report of his doings at or near Winchester:

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

A dispatch from Richmond, dated March 26, to the Memphis Appeal, says President Davis had that morning received a letter from Gen. Jackson, stating that he had a fight near Winchester on Sunday, with a Federal force of 18,000, which lasted till 4 P. M., when the firing ceased on both sides. Jackson fell back after night, to a better position at Cedar Creek, leaving Col. Ashby on the field until next morning. The Federals, Jackson says, moved also in the night, retreating back towards Winchester. His loss was considerable in officers and men, whilst that of the Federals was enormous.

A dispatch from Staunton to Gov. Letcher, of the same date, says: "Jackson's army is between Mount Jackson and Woodstock, in good condition.

RICHMOND, March 28.—Dispatches to Gov. Letcher, received this evening from Staunton, say that Lieutenant Jordin and Capt. Morrison were taken prisoners at Winchester.

The Confederate prisoners had been sent to Baltimore.

The enemy's total loss was two thousand killed and wounded. They are depressed, having been badly worsted.

Our total loss in killed and wounded was four hundred and sixty-five. Heavy cannonading has been heard, and it is thought a battle is in progress. Our men are confident.

There was no Union sentiment in Winchester, and all was quiet last night.

About nine o'clock this morning Colonel Ashby had a little brush, and drove the enemy back, killing twelve.

We have already published two accounts of the reconnoissance to Cumberland Gap, and we give below the Southern report of it:

[From the Knoxville Register, of March 26th.]

THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

We are indebted to Capt. Guilford, Quartermaster of the post at Cumberland Gap, who arrived in this city yesterday, for the following particulars of the engagements there on Saturday last, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy.

The enemy drove in our pickets Friday evening about half past five o'clock—an hour after Gen. Smith left the Gap. They then fell back. The attack was commenced about daylight Saturday morning with musketry. About ten o'clock they succeeded in getting two rifled cannon in position to the right of the Kentucky road, about a mile and a half from our fortifications.

Wherever the enemy presented himself in any force, our batteries shelled him, by which means he learned the position of our guns, to which he directed his whole attention, but did no damage except knocking a spoke out of a caisson belonging to the 31st Maryland artillery, and sending a rifle ball through the roof of the magazine of one of our batteries.

A musket ball from the enemy fell in the valley this side of the mountain, striking one of Col. Brazelton's mules, breaking its back.

Col. Raines is reported to have acted in the most gallant manner, riding along the line of the fortifications during the whole engagement. It is proper to state that Col. Rains did not deem it necessary to fire, except when the enemy were in force, and then his shot generally scattered them like a flock of frightened sheep.

The damage done to the enemy we had no means of ascertaining. The casualties on our side were:

Fifth Georgia regiment, Col. Maughan commanding—Privates Smith and Crowley, each wounded in the thigh with extra large minnie balls.

Col. Morgan's Tennessee regiment—Private Grisholm dangerously wounded with a musket ball—shot through the bowels.

Third Georgia Battallion (Major Ruder commanding),—Private Spears, wounded in his hand by a fragment of shell.

Many of our gunners distinguished themselves by their admirable markmanship whenever the enemy presented themselves in groups sufficiently large to waste powder on, but it would be invidious to mention names where all were burning with noble ardor to show themselves worthy of the sacred cause in which they were engaged.

Lieut. Miller, of the 29th N. C regiment, was shot through the thigh, this side of Powell's river, by a "bushwhacker." *As soon as the fight commenced on the other side of the mountains, the "bushwhackers" commenced their deviltry on this side.*

AMUSEMENTS.

MR MACAULEY'S BENEFIT.—Mr. Macauley, one of the most promising and meritorious actors ever on our boards, will take a benefit at the theater to-morrow night, producing a very excellent bill, including a new play, never performed here, entitled "The Bachelor of Arts." We bespeak for Mr. Macauley a crowded house.

A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the managers of the Louisville State Library Association Company. They have established an office at No. 305 Jefferson street, and the drawings of the company will be announced daily through the city press.

Mr. France is a gentleman of popular manners, highly esteemed where known, and is highly appreciated by all who have business relations with him.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—We understand that our young friend Frank Erskine has, in connection with the Shelby College Lottery, opened the suplementary office also, so that purchasers can obtain any combination they may desire. His office is on Jeffersen street, second door above the managers'. Give Frank a call.

ERSKINE ON HAND AGAIN—SOMETHING NEW!—A lottery drawing in Louisville on an entirely new system. Purchasers can select their own numbers. Drawings take place daily at 12 and 5 o'clock, at the managers' office, 305 Jefferson street. For prizes call and see Erskine, under the old postoffice, second door from Jefferson, on Third street. The drawings will be published in all the daily papers. a9 d2

EXQUISITE TASTE.—Any one who will examine the beautiful stock of men and boy's clothing, scarfs, cravats, ties, &c., now on exhibition at J. M. Armstrong's, on Main street, opposite the National Hotel, will admit at once that he is an exquisitely tasty fellow. His spring overcoats, business suits, full-bosom shirts, &c., are going off like hot cakes.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUTLERS AND DEALERS We have now in store and will be receiving daily a superior article of Western Reserve and Hamburg cheese, butter, dried beef, beef tongues, extra spiced pigs' feet, bologna sausage, extra sugar cured hams, No. 1 white fish in half barrels, mackerel in half and whole barrels, sardines, almonds, filberts, also a superior article of writing fluid, and two hundred barrels No. 1 family vinegar, potatoes, and onions, all of which will be sold low, by

CLIFFORD & Co,
No. 226 Main street.

TRADE IN THE SOUTH.—We learn that, in addition to their regular business in this city, Messrs. Green & Green, hatters, have opened, under a license from the Government, an extensive stock of military hats and caps, at Nashville, for the accommodation of the army. Mr. L. B. Green has charge of the Nashville branch, and will furnish everything in their line. They keep the McClellan cap and the new style full dress officers' hat always on hand.

☞ At a time when there is great fear that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co. have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office, on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, or at their factory, on Fulton, above Preston street.

☞ We have in store and to arrive—
200 bags Rio coffee,
500 kegs nails, assorted sizes,
100 barrels Baltimore yellow sugar,
200 coils Manilla cordage,
200 boxes star and tallow candles,
100 boxes tobacco, various brands,
Also, wooden ware, spices, indigo, madder, cotton batting, rope, &c., &c., for sale low for cash or country produce.

GLAZEBROOK, BRO. & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
fe16 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth.

☞ Large lots of fresh timothy and clover seed, blue grass and orchard grass; also, all kinds of Landreth's fresh garden seeds, hemp seed to sow, &c., for sale by

W. B. WILSON,
fe26 d2m Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

☞ Get one of Elrod's card photographs. He is making fine painted photographs at very low prices. Gallery—No. 409 Main street.

☞ J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson, Give him your orders. dtf

CANDIDATES' COLUMN.

AUGUST ELECTION,
MONDAY..........AUGUST 4, 1862.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce WM. K. THOMAS, as a candidate for re election to the office of Jailer for Jefferson county, at the ensuing election. mh11 d&wte*

We are requested to announce CHARLES ROBARDS as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson County, at the ensuing August election. mh12 dte

We are authorized to announce R. P. LIGHTBURN as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson County, at the ensuing August election. a6 dte

If Mr. THOMAS SHANKS will consent to become a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, at the August election, he will receive the hearty support of
a2 dte MANY VOTERS.

Rotation in Office.

L. R. FIGG is a candidate for Jailer in Jefferson county. He desires the office for only one term, and if elected will not run again for the office directly or indirectly, or be connected with the profits of the same.
mh25 dte*

FOR CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

ROBERT J. ELLIOTT is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. a10 dte*

T. JACK CONN is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County, at the ensuing August election. a8 d&wte*

MARSHAL LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

THOMAS A. MORGAN is a candidate for the office of Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. mh29 dte*

We are requested to announce J. G. BALEE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, at the ensuing August election.
mh23 d&wte

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

R. K. WILLIAMS is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, at the August election.
mh25 dte*

We are requested to announce Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, as a candidate for Appeal Judge in the Fourth District. mh4 d&wte

FOR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. ASHER W. GRAHAM as a candidate for the Circuit Judgship of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Hart, Metcalfe, Barren, Monroe, Allen, Warren, Edmondson, Butler, Simpson and Logan. a2 dte*

STATE ASSESSOR FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY.

J. E. GAILBREATH is a candidate for the office of State Assessor, for Jefferson County including the city of Louisville, at the ensuing August election.
a9 d&wte*

CLERK OF CITY COURT.

PHIL. TOMPPERT, JR., is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court, at the ensuing August election. mh23 dte*

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

WM. J. LUSK, of Garrard, is a candidate for the office of Attorney, in that District, at the ensuing August election. mh26 dte*

VAN B. YOUNG is a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in the Eleventh Judicial District. mh18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS

Beware of counterfeit "MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D S. Barnes" blown in the bottle.

There has been offered for sale, by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.

To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade mark is a criminal offense, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received.

D. S. BARNES,
mh11 eodim&w4 No. 202 Broadway, New York.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

Is unrivaled in the world.
No other Dye has been analyzed.
No other Dye produces such faultless colors.
No other Dye can be applied so rapidly.
No other Dye is so lasting in its effects.
No other Dye improves the texture of the hair. It has been

ANALYZED BY DR. CHILTON,

Chemist to the Croton Water Board of New York, and certified by him to be as harmless as Croton Water. His certificate may be seen at the establishment of the proprietor.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size.
mh26 d&w1m No. 2.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size.
fe26 d&w1y

Health for the Soldier.

For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAYS' PILLS taken every other night will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per Box. a8 d&w1

MARRIED.

On the 9th of April, by Rev. Thomas Bottomley, Mr. OSCAR O. CURRY and Miss MAGGIE GLASS all of this city.*

On Wednesday evening, April 9th, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Akins, Mr. JACOB FINK, of this city, and Miss ADALINE WETSTIEN, of Jefferson county. *

On the 9th instant, by Rev. John H. Heywood, Mr. MARTIN WHITE, of Hunter's Bottom, and Miss EMMA D., daughter of Wm. Kaye, Esq., of this city. *

On the 8th of April, at the residence of the bride's father, in Jefferson county, by Elder Wm. Tharp, Mr. WM. N. GARVIN, of Oldham county, and Miss MARY E. ADAMS. *

DIED,

On the evening of the 9th instant, of diptheria, JAMES YANDELL, youngest son of Clark and Elmira Bradley, aged 14 months *

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the family residence on Main street, between Preston and Jackson. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, of typhoid fever, JAS. A. RISBY, aged 18 years. *

His funeral will take place this morning (Thursday), 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of B. F. Moore, on Franklin street, between Clay and Shelby. The funeral services will take place at Shelby Street Church.

U. C.

CENTRAL CLUB meets this evening, at Temperance Hall, at the usual hour.

WANTED.

SEVERAL DINING-ROOM SERVANTS AT THE United States Hotel.
a10 d3* HALL & HARRIS.

WANTED.

100 BROKE MULES, FROM 14½ TO 15 HANDS high, from four to eight years old. Also, fifty horses suitable for artillery purposes, dark colors, from 15½ to 16 hands high. Inquire at Barrow's Stable, on Market, between Second and Third.
a10 d6 E. BARROW.

LOST,

ON TUESDAY NIGHT, AT THE NASHVILLE Depot, a large Sack containing other Sacks. A liberal reward will be given if the finder will leave them with James Cain, on High street, or at this office.
a10 d2*

MANAGERS' OFFICE

—OF THE—

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMPANY

No. 305 Jefferson Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OBTAINED THE Charter of the

KENTUCKY STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMPANY,

Passed by the Legislature in 1860, will commence drawing under the same on this day,

Thursday, April 10th,

And will continue drawing at 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock P. M., daily, at the Managers' Office, No. 305 Jefferson street.

Tickets will be issued on the Supplementary or Eastern plan, which gives to purchasers the advantage of selecting their own numbers. Tickets can be obtained from any of the licensed venders of tickets in Louisville.

The drawings will take place in public under the superintendence of two sworn Commissioners.

The drawn numbers will be published in all of the daily papers of Louisville.

W. C. FRANCE & CO.,
(Successors to R. France & Co.)
a10 dtf MANAGERS.

GUNPOWDER TEA.—73 HALF CHESTS SUPERIOR G. P. Tea received this day and for sale by
a8 GARDNER & CO.

H. G. VAN SEGGERN.

FRANKLIN PLANING MILL

DOOR, SASH, AND BLIND FACTORY.

Packing Boxes, Flooring, Dressed and Rough Lumber,

ALWAYS ON HAND. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

a4 d3m] Walnut St., bet. Clay and Shelby, Louisville, Ky.

WM. SKENE ROBERT SKENE

LOUISVILLE CARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS.

WM. SKENE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil, Refined Coal Oil,
Extra Lard Oil, Pure Rosin Oils,
Headlight Oil, R. R. Fish Oils,
Lubricating Petroleum, Benzole and Naptha,
Car and Axle Grease, Paint Dryer.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Sperm, Whale, Seal and other Oils Suitable fo[r] Machinery and Burning.

ALSO

Manufacturers of Coal and Carbon Oil Lamps of every description, from the cheapest Kitchen Hand Lamp to Rich Parlor or Church Lamp, with Marble Bases, and most approved Burners, Wicks, Shades, Chimneys, Globe Brushes, Lamp Trimmings, &c., &c.

AGENTS FOR JUDSON'S TRANSPARENT CONES.

WAREHOUSE AND STORE BULLITT STREET.

Carbon and Coal Oil Works, Corner Sixteenth and High Sts. | Lard Oil and Lamp Factory, Bullitt, bet. Main and Water
m13

THOS. E. WILSON. [ESTABLISHED IN 1817.] ARTHUR PETER

WILSON & PETER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON & STARBIRD.]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

—AND—

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, GLASSWARE, TOBACCO, SNUFF

PERFUMERY, &C., &C.

No. 416 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS FOR THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS.

fe22 deod&w3m

W. H. STOKES,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. & W. H. STOKES.)

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

Coach and Saddlery Hardwa[re]

(OLD-ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE),

NO. 435 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIX[TH]

Louisville, Ky.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS WOULD FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO EXAMINE [...] before making their purchases; and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPAN[Y]

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

(CHARTERED IN 1819.)

Losses Paid in 42 Years, over........$13,000,[...]
Losses Paid in Louisville, Ky., over........350,[...]
Cash Capital and Surplus........$2,080,498 68

JANUARY 1, 1861.

ASSETS.

BANK STOCKS in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other places........
UNITED STATES STOCK AND STATE STOCKS; N. York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tenn., Missouri, Michigan, Indiana........
CITY STOCK; Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City, New York........
RAILROAD STOCKS; Hartford and New Haven, Boston and Worcester, Conn. River........
MORTGAGE BONDS........
REAL ESTATE, Unincumbered........
Miscellaneous Items........
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in Agents' hands........

LIABILITIES.

Claims, unadjusted and no due........$134 [...]

As Agent of the above well known, long established, and reliable Company, I request the attention of the c[iti]zens of Louisville and vicinity to the above statement of its Assets. Without disparagement of other Institutio[ns] it may be confidently asserted that no Company can offer stronger security against the perils of Fire and Inla[nd] Navigation, than the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

☞ OFFICE—No. 416 North side of Main Street, second story of Wholesale Drug Store of Wilson, Peter & Co.

WM. PRATHER, Agent.

no 15 d6m

FRANK ERSKINE'S

SHELBY COLLEGE

—AND—

Supplementary

LOTTERY OFFICE,

On Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth, south side.

FOR TICKETS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES, CALL on or address

FRANK G. ERSKINE,
Louisville, Ky.

☞ Business strictly confidential. a10 d2w

A CARD.

Friday Evening April 11th, 1862.

BENEFIT OF

MR. B. MACULEY.

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY OF THE NEW AND elegant Comedy, of the

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

HARRY JASPER..........Mr. B. MACAULEY.

After which, a new Interlude, written by Geo F. Fuller, Esq., entitled

WANTED, A POLICEMAN

To conclude with the Historical Drama, of

Wallace, the Hero of Scotland.

WALLACE..........MR. B. MACAULEY.
a10 dt

CALCINE PLASTER.—30 BBLS JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
J. D. BONDURANT, 410 Main street, near Fourth, north side.
a9

Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood,

520 MAIN ST.,

ARE DAILY RECEIVING FRESH ADDITIONS TO the splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

Which they are selling at unusually low prices. a9

SHINGLES.

$2 50 per Thousand.

Corner Hancock and Main.

a9 dtf I. N. TODD.

CAMP NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN.,
April 1, 1862.

ALL THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THIS regiment left behind on account of sickness, on the march from Mill Spring to Nashville, who have sufficiently recovered to do duty, are ordered to rejoin the regiment *immediately*. They will report to the Commandant at the Louisville Barracks, who will have them forwarded to the regiment.

I am authorized to say, that all who disobey this order will, in addition to other punishment, forfeit all the pay due them from the United States.

COL. M. HARLAN,
a9 d6&w1 Col. 10th Reg. Ky. Vol.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST MILLER, Wunder & Co., Beef Contractors, will present the same for immediate settlement to Silas F. Miller, at the Galt House.
a9 d7 MILLER, WUNDER & CO.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

FOR SALE—A LOT OF FINE CITY made Carriages, comprising Coaches, Rockaways and Buggies, will be sold less than cost; all new and not the property a carriage maker. To be seen on Second street, west side, between Main and Market.
a8d6

CEMENT.—100 BARRELS HYDRAULIC CEMENT or Water Lime, fresh from the factory, for sale by
a9 J. D. BONDURANT, 410 Main street.

POTATOES.—
200 bbls Neshannock, red and white;
25 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
25 bbls Onion Sets, Silver Skin;
In store and for sale by
a9 J. D. BONDURANT, 410 Main street.

STEWARTS' NEW YORK SYRUP.—JUST RECEIVed and on retail by
a5 HIBBITT & SON.

L. RICHARDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

KENTUCKY JEANS & LINSEY[S],

Fulled Cloth,

SATINETS,

KERSEYS, &c.

Office on Main street, four doors above Bank Kentucky,
LOUISVILLE, KY

☞ Wool taken in Exchange for Goods or bought for Cash. de29

SPRING GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOE[S]

L. L. WARREN, & CO.

Opposite the Louisville Hotel,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their large and well-assorted stock, which will be sold at prices to compete with any market.

mh28 dlmins

COAL OIL.

50 BARRELS CARBON OIL;
10 BARRELS COAL OIL;
10 BARRELS LUBRICATING OIL;

At manufacturers' prices. Also, Lamps in great v[ariety] at the lowest cash prices.

HARDY & BEAT[TY]
mh28 75 Fourth st., near National [Hotel]

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KE[NTUCKY]
PADUCAH, April [...]

THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION F[OR DIREC]tors of the Commercial Bank of K[entucky and] Branches, will be held at the Directors' [...] Parent Bank, in Paducah, on Monday, th[e ...] May next.

Stockholders will please attend in person [...]
a5 dim* JAMES L. DALLA[M]

MILLINE[RY]

For Cash O[nly]

Mrs. J. A. BEA[TTIE]

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE [...] she is now opening a fresh stock of seaso[nable]

Paris Millinery

Embracing all articles in this line, which she w[ill sell] wholesale or retail, at very low rates f[or]

CASH ON[LY]

Orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE,
mh23 d3m 100 FOURTH ST., LOUISVI[LLE]

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, HOUS[E...] or Nurse—has the capacity of doing a[ll ...] work. Can give good recommendations in [...] character if required. Has no objections to go [...] country. Address Anna C., Louisville P. O. [...]

For Sale.

A NEAT CIGAR STORE IN A GOOD L[OCATION] with a small stock of Cigars, Tobacco, [...] which will be sold low for cash. For fu[rther informa]tion address Box 239, Postoffice.

100 BBLS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR OF [...] brands, in store and for sale by
a5 HIBB[ITT & SON]

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Conducted on the European Plan,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL

PRIVATE DISEASES.

DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.,

Proprietors.

THOSE AFFLICTED WITH any disease of a PRIVATE NATURE, such as *Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary or Secondary Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Barrenness*, or any disease of the Genital or Urinary Organs, before imparting the secret to any one should first read our New Treatise on Sexual Dibility; sent by mail to any address on receipt of one three cent postage stamp. This work contains much valuable information never before published, and of the most vital importance to the health and happiness of every individual, both male and female. It contains an elaborate treatise on the various diseases incident to the Genital Organs of both sexes, together with list of Remedies, Prices, &c.

TO THE LADIES.—We are agents for Mad. Capranl's FEMAL MONTHLY PILLS a safe and effectual remedy for all female diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and one postage stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also, for M. La Croix FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS By their use married ladies may limit the number of their offspring at pleasure without the least danger of injury to health. They act by preventing conception taking place. One box will last for years. Price by mail, $2 and two postage stamps.

Females will obtain much valuable information by reading our New Medical Treatise.

Persons wishing to consult us personally on any of the above diseases will find us at our office, north-east corner Third and Market streets; private entrance on Third street, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M.; Sundays from 8 to 11 A. M. No charge for consultation or examinations. Consultation rooms entirely private. Secrecy in all cases inviolable.

Address all letters to

DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

mh13 dim

Galen's Head Dispensary,

AND VENEREAL INFIRMARY,

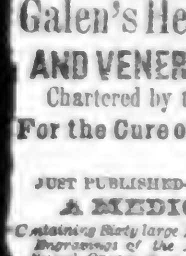
Chartered by the Legislature of Ky.

For the Cure of all Private Diseases

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.;

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Sixty large Pages, and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,



ON A NEW METHOD OF treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages: Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocle and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. WITHOUT MERCURY! containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of Ten Cents or four stamps.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this work.

We devote our entire time and attention to the treatment of the various private diseases treated of in our Report. Our Dispensary is the only Institution of the kind in America which has been established by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in all large cities.

TO FEMALES.—Special attention given to all diseases of Females. Also for sale

DR. DEWEES'S REGULATOR PILLS—For Female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain situations should not use them, as they would cause MISCARRIAGE. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure the health. The Preventive, which will last for a lifetime, will be sent to any address under seal, on the receipt of the price—TWO DOLLARS.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

The Consulting Surgeon, who is a regular graduate of one of the first institutions in the country, and of large experience in the treatment of Venereal Diseases, will give his personal attention to office patients during any hour of the day or evening. Consultations and examinations strictly private and free of charge.

OFFICE—No. 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

To insure safety to all letters, direct to

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
mh19 d&wis Drawer 247, Louisville, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARDS OF twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of Female Difficulties, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"

DR. HARVEY'S

Chrono-Thermal Female Pills,

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from

Obstruction, or Stoppage of Nature,

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostrations, Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., &c., which are the forerunners of more serious disease.

These Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. PRICE ONE DOLLAR, and when desired, will be sent by mail pre-paid, by

J. BRYAN, General Agent,
Rochester, N. Y.

Or any advertised agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

RAYMOND & TYLER,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
a8 d&weowinsly Louisville, Ky.

F. H. GIBSON,

Apothecary,

Capitol Drug Store, Opposite Postoffice,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &c.;
CHOICE TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES;
FINE AND PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, &c.;
FINE TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

mh12 d&ly

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post-office Box 4586.

a3 d&w3mins

Sutlers and Soldiers, ATTENTION!

John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THE GREAT VALUE OF THIS MEDICINE AS A preventive of the diseases incident to a life in camp has been thoroughly tested during the winter campaign in Southern Kentucky. A volume of letters upon this subject from officers and soldiers might be published. The following extract is a sample of hundreds in the possession of Dr. Bull:

"Your Sarsaparilla has indeed proved itself invaluable as a preventive of disease. Since I commenced the use of it, two months since, I have not had an hour's illness. Personally I was, as you are aware, more than half the time on the sick list. I am satisfied that its general use in the army would reduce the sick list more than one half."

Address orders to

DR. JOHN BULL, Agent,
mh15 dimis Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE,

—OR—

EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

610 Acres Land in Kansas!

340 ACRES IN ATCHISON COUNTY, FOURTEEN miles from Atchison, 20 miles from St. Joseph, Mo.; 120 acres 6 miles from Leavenworth City, on the military road, 3 miles from the Fort, under improvement, and rented for $3 per acre; 150 acres 3½ miles from Leavenworth City, in Jackson county. All is well situated. The owner has seen all and can recommend it. I will exchange it for a dwelling in the city. Inquire of

PRICE COOPER,
a8 d5* Corner Eleventh and Broadway.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE

—OF—

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

Spring Styles Just Received.

SHIRTS—Linen and Muslin.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS—Silk, Linen, and Muslin.

SOCKS—Silk, Lisle, and Cotton.

BUSINESS SUITS.

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, under the National Hotel.

a8 SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

FISH.—
10 drums extra Cod Fish and Boke;
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, bbls and half bbls;
Lake, White Fish, Shad and Her ing;
All for sale at low prices by
a9 TAIT, SON & CO., 334 Main st.

OPIUM.—
150 pounds Gum Opium;
50 do Pow'd do; for sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
a5 d6&w2 515 Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK & DOWNS,

Cor. Fourth & Jefferson,

HAVE NOW RECEIVED AND ARE DAILY OPENing their Spring supply of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Embracing

Ladies' Dress Goods in variety,
Household Linens and Cottons,
Embroideries, Laces, & Hosiery,
Mourning Goods in variety,
White Goods, all kinds,
Mantles and Shawls,
Domestics and Plantation Goods.

Our stock will be renewed from day to day, and we offer to our friends and customers inducements in the

BEST QUALITIES

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

That cannot be obtained elsewhere.

MARK & DOWNS,
mh9 dtf Nos. 3 and 4 Masonic Temple Building.

A. B. SEMPLE & SONS,

602 MAIN STREET,

CORNER OF SIXTH

Call the Attention of Country Merchants to their

Large and well Assorted

STOCK OF

HARDWARE

CUTLERY, &C.

mh16 d1m

CAPITAL HOTEL.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

FOR LEASE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until Wednesday, the 16th of April, next, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL, and the furniture thereto belonging, for two years from the 1st of May, next, or for five years, as may be agreed upon.

The Lessee will be required to give bond with satisfactory personal security for the payment of the rent in quarterly payments, and to take good care of the Buildings and Furniture. The Company will reserve the right of discriminating between the bidders.

This is one of the best arranged and well built establishments of the kind in the western country, and furnished with all the necessary fixtures and furniture, the whole cost of which was upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The principal object was to have a first class Hotel kept at the seat of Government for the accommodation of strangers and others who come hither on business or pleasure. An appropriate building has been erected and furnished in a style of elegance rarely surpassed, and our object is to have a landlord who is in all respects qualified to take charge of it.

A. G. CAMMACK, President.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26, 1862.—a4 d6

Louisville Democrat and Journal insert to amount of $5 each, and Yeoman copy till day. Send bills to President of Company.—*Frankfort Com.*

MILLINERY.

MRS. A. E. PORTER is reciving her Spring Millinery, which she invites her customers and the public in general to call and examine at No. 323 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. a3 d3m

W. E. RUSSELL. NAT. GAITHER, JR.

RUSSELL & GAITHER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Columbia, Adair County, Ky.,

WILL PRACTICE THEIR PROFESSION IN ADAIR, Green, Taylor, Cumberland, Clinton, Russell, Wayne and Casey Counties.

Collections promptly attended to. a3 dim12

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRACTICE OF LAW, I am prepared to obtain for those entitled Half Pay and Invalid Pensions, Bounty, and Arrears of Pay.

Persons at a *distance* can have their claims promptly attended to by addressing

WM. MIX,
Attorney at Law,
a3 d1m Office No. 4 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

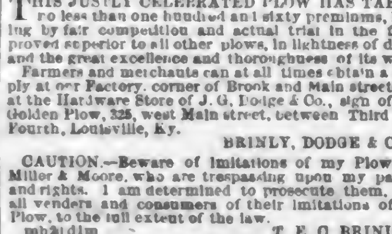
JOHN P. CROMIE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PURE

NORTHERN LAKE ICE.

OFFICE AT THE STORE OF A. V. DUPONT & CO. 409 Main street, Louisville, Ky. a3 d3mins.

THE GENUINE



BRINLY PLOW.

THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED PLOW HAS TAKEN no less than one hundred and sixty premiums, having by fair competition and actual trial in the field, proved superior to all other plows, in lightness of draft and the great excellence and thoroughness of its work.

Farmers and merchants can at all times obtain a supply at our Factory, corner of Brook and Main streets, or at the Hardware Store of J. G. Dodge & Co., sign of the Golden Plow, 325, west Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

BRINLY, DODGE & CO.

CAUTION.—Beware of imitations of my Plow, by Miller & Moore, who are trespassing upon my patent and rights. I am determined to prosecute them, and all venders and consumers of their imitations of my Plow, to the full extent of the law.

mh23 d1m T. E. C. BRINLY.

U. S. HOTEL.

LOUISVILLE.

(Most Central House.)

HALL & HARRIS.

fe14 d&wly

NEW SEED STORE.

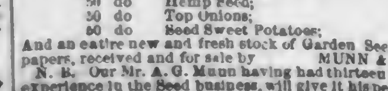
MUNN & CO.,

217 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville

100 BUSHELS RED CLOVER;
100 do prime Timothy;
100 do Stripped Blue Grass;
100 do Red Top;
100 do prime Seed Oats;
300 do Orchard Grass;
50 do Hemp Seed;
50 do Top Onions;
50 do Seed Sweet Potatoes;

And an entire new and fresh stock of Garden Seeds, in papers, received and for sale by MUNN & CO.

N. B. Our Mr. A. G. Munn having had thirteen years' experience in the Seed business, will give it his personal attention, and solicits a renewal of the patronage of his old friends and customers. a1 dtf&w1



NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Length of barrel, 24 inches; weight, 6½ pounds; calibre, 44-100 inch; 25 elongated balls, same as Colt's Army Pistol; and at ¼ mile the penetration is double that celebrated arm. It shoots with the accuracy of a target rifle. Can not possibly miss fire. Metal cartridges, costing half the price of Colt's; entirely waterproof, and indestructible by rough carriage. Can be used all day without cleaning. Is the only gun that does not leak fire at the breech. Simple and durable as the best muzzle-loading gun. Made exclusively for and sold only by

B. KITTREDGE & CO.,
134 Main Street, Cincinnati,

Dealers in Guns, Sporting Apparatus, and Military Goods.

mh9 d&w3m

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

HUGHES & PARKHILL,

NEW CASH STORE,

No. 518 Main Street,

Are daily receiving an

Entirely New Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

&c., &c., &c.,

Bought Exclusively for Cash.

We invite the attention of city and country merchants. a9 d10&w2

1862. APRIL. 1862.

S. BARKER & CO.

317 *Fourth Street,*

Louisville, Ky.,

WILL OPEN THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, APRIL 7th, twenty packages of—

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Including—

Check and figured Mozambiques, Poplins, all kinds of Traveling Dress Goods; also, Bareges, plain and figured Jaconets, Lawns, &c. A splendid assortment of plain and fancy Dress Silks, figured and plain black Silks, rep Silks; also, all kinds of mourning Dress Goods, fancy articles, Parasols and Sun Shades, Sun Umbrellas, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

Extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Silk Mantillas, Cloth Dusters, &c., have been completed, and we are prepared to make to order any style of Wrappings at the shortest notice. Rare inducements will be offered in all kinds of Domestics, consisting of heavy Denims, plaid Osnaburgs, heavy Cottonades, heavy brown Shirtings and Sheetings, bleached Cottons, all best brands of Prints, which we will offer by the yard or case at last year's prices.

S. BARKER & CO.,
a6 d4 **317 Fourth st.**

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,

304 Fourth street.

MOURNING STOCK

Lupen's black Bombazines and black Challies, Lupen's black Dulaines 3-4 to 6-4, black Mohair Lusters, black worsted Grenadines 3-4 to 8-4, black silk Grenadines, black Crape Moretts, do Check Barege, do Bareges, plain from 3-4 to 8-4, do Mozambiques, do Tamitans, do Percals and Ginghams, do Organdies and Jaconets, do Cotton and Lisle Hose, do Silk Hose and Gloves, do Parasols and Fans, do Crapes, do Crape Collars and Veils, do Grenadine Veils, do bor'd Hdkfs, Alexander's and Bajou's black Kid Gloves.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
a5 dly 304 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

TO FARMERS.

If you want the Best

STEEL PLOWS,

Be Particular to Ask For

MILLER & MOORE'S

Latest Improved.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THEIR Factory, corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets.

MILLER & MOORE,
mh22 d1m&w4 Successors to Miller, Wingate & Co.

SUNDRIES.—
10 bbls extra Bologna Sausage;
20 do superior Kenton Bottle Ale;
15 do New Jersey Champagne Cider;
10 do bottled Ginger Wine;
25 cases Maltby Cove Oysters; by
a9 TAIT, SON & CO., 334 Main st.

SEEDS.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

No. 311 MAIN STREET,

Louisville, Ky.,

ARE OFFERING TO

CASH BUYERS,

Great Inducement in their Large Stock of

SEEDS.

Red Clover, Timothy,
Blue Grass, Orchard Grass,
Red Top, Hungarian,
Millet, Osage Orange,
Top Onions, &c., &c.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A very Large and Complete Assortment of Garden Seeds, Warranted Fresh and True to Name.

mh2 d&w

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

Mr. J. M. DAWSON......STAGE MANAGER.
Mr. THOS. J. CAREY.........TREASURER.

Decided success of the great Ledger Story, THE WHITE TERROR.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10TH, 1862, THE performances will commence with a drama of intense interest, entitled THE WHITE TERROR—M. Lecour, Mr. B. MACAULEY......Song, by Miss Noverre......To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE SECRET.

To-morrow evening benefit of Mr. B. MACAULEY.

Private Boxes $5. Dress Circle and Parquette 50c. Family Circle 25c. Gallery 10c.
Doors open at ¼ to 7 and Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
For particulars, see small bills. a10

MASQUERADE

AND FANCY DRESS

COTILLON PARTY,

TO BE GIVEN BY

G. W. SMITH AND W. C. KENDALL.

AT MASONIC TEMPLE,

Tuesday Evening, April 15th, 1862.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR For sale at the Book Store of F. Madden, Third street. Tickets being limited parties wishing to attend should procure one early.

a19 d4

MASQUERADE COTILLON PARTY.

THERE WILL BE A MASQUERADE COTILLON PARTY given at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on the evening of Thursday, the 24th of April, by the Young Ladies' St. Paul's Association. Tickets ONE DOLLAR, to be had at Hund & Knoefel's bookstore, and at the door. a3

PUBLIC SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK, will be sold at auction-rooms, No. 520 Main street, a large and varied assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, embracing almost every variety of household Furniture and housekeeping articles necessary to the complete furnishing of a private residence.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Furniture buyers and housekeepers.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
a10 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16TH, AT 10 o'clock, will be sold, by order of Thos. H. Crawford, assignee of E. Barbaroux, the entire household Furniture of said Barbaroux, at his residence, No. 227 south side of Chestnut street, between Brook and Floyd, consisting of every variety of Furniture necessary to housekeeping.

The special attention of furniture buyers and housekeepers is called to this sale. The furniture is of the finest kind and of the latest and most elegant styles.

a10 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL CATALOGUE SALE,

BY L. KAHN & CO.

No. 404 MAIN STREET.

On Friday, April 11th, 1862.

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

WE WILL CLOSE OUT SEVERAL LARGE CONsignments of Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Prints, Lawns, Jaconets, bleached Cottons, and a great variety of Notions, together with a large lot of

BONNET RIBBONS.

We invite Merchants and Milliners especially to this sale. All the Goods are bound to be sold without reserve. Be sure and call.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

ap10 d2 L. KAHN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALE,

BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 8th, 9th and 10th, 1862,

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

ON THURSDAY at 10 A. M., without reserve, extensive lines of Ladies' Dress Goods, White Goods, Pantalooneries, Domestics, Drills, Apron Checks, Prints, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Gent's Furnishing Stock, extra quality heavy Silk Pocket Hdkfs, Linen Hdkfs, Hosiery, Patent Threads, Tailors' Piece Goods, &c.

At 12 M., 50 lots Ready-Made Clothing, Men's. Also, 100 lots Boys' custom-made Clothing, in Cassimere, Drap d'Ete, Merino, Linen, Drilling, &c.

At 2 P. M., 100 cases fine Boots, Shoes and Brogans, 50 cases Hats, Caps and Straw Goods. Also, a stock of Job Goods.

Terms cash—bankable funds.

a6 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,

For Owensboro', Evansville and Henderson every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

The splendid steamer BIG GREY EAGLE, Capt. Donnally, leaves for the above and way points on every Monday and Friday at 5 P. M.

STAR GREY EAGLE, Capt. Hutsinpiller, leaves every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

B. J. CAFFREY, Agent,
ja24 tf No. 50 Fourth street.

1862. REGULAR U. S. MAIL 1862.

PACKETS

For Owensboro', Evansville, Henderson, and all intermediate landings.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER BIG GREY EAGLE, A. Donnally, Master, leaves Mondays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.

STAR GREY EAGLE, John Hutsinpiller, Master, leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Evansville with the Paducah and Cairo packets.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

T. M. ERWIN, or
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
ja21 dtf Wall street.

For Carrollton.

The splendid steamer W. W. CRAWFORD, Parr, Master, having entered into the Louisville and Carrollton trade, will leave for the latter port every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. ja21 dtf

CHANGE OF TIME!

CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

The Steamers of this line will leave for

CINCINNATI

EVERY DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY

Which insures the making of the 6 o'clock morning connection by railroad from Cincinnati to the North and East.

For freight or passage, apply to

JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

Office—Mail Line Wharf-boat, foot of Third st. se26

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform the friends of Homœopathy, that he has established a Homœopathic Pharmacy, and is now prepared to fill all orders for medicines, family boxes, and other articles used in the Homœopathic practice.

This Pharmacy is at the office of Dr. E. Caspari, 215 Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third.

de29 A. SCHEFFEL.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Great Battle!

LOSSES GREATLY REDUCED!

Order of thanks from the War Department!

JOHNSON'S BODY GUARD FOUND ON THE FIELD!

Reported Speech of Beauregard!

Thanks to our Generals and Soldiers!

Grand Salute of 100 guns at Washington

Our Pursuit of Beauregard Beyond Corinth!

Batteries taken and retaken six Times!

STILL LATER FROM TENNESSEE!

Buell in Pursuit with 12,000 Men!

CORINTH REPORTED TAKEN!

[The following is the conclusion of Com. Foote's report, by the noon dispatches today, which will be found on the first page. ED. DEM.]

I regret that the painful condition of my feet, still requiring the use of crutches, prevents me from making a personal examination of the works. I was, therefore, compelled to delegate Lieutenant Commanding S. Phelps, of the flag-ship Benton.

(Signed), A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The synopsis of the newspaper report of the Tennessee battle was read both in the Senate and House. It was listened to with unusual silence. In the latter branch there was some slight applause, which suddenly ceased. The latest dispatch from Commodore Foote was also read, and this was enthusiastically received in the House.

CAIRO, April 9.—Further advices from Pittsburg Landing give the following about the battle:

The enemy were attacked at four o'clock Sunday morning, the brigades of Sherman and Prentiss being first in the attack. It was successful; our entire force was driven back to the river, where an advance of the enemy was checked by the fire of the gunboats. Our forces, increased by the arrival of General Grant with troops from Savannah, were inspired by the report of the arrival of two divisions of Buell's army. Our loss this day was heavy. Besides the killed and wounded, it embraced our camp equipage and 36 field guns. Next morning our forces, now amounting to 80,000, assumed the offensive. By two o'clock, P. M. we had retaken our camp and batteries, together with some forty of the enemy's guns and a number of prisoners, and the enemy were in full retreat, pressed by our victorious force. The casualties are numerous. Gen. Grant was wounded in the ankle slighly; Gen. W. H. L. Wallace was killed; Gen. Smith, severely wounded; Col. Hall, 16th Illinois, killed; Cols. Logan of 32d Illinois, and Davis of 51st Illinois, wounded severely; Major Hunter, 32d Illinois, killed; the wounded and missing are not less than 5,000; Col. Peabody, 25th Wisconsin, severely wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—*Official War Bulletin—War Department*—Orders for thanks for the recent great victories over the rebels and traitors. Ordered,

1st, That at noon of the Sunday next after the reception of this order, at the head of every regiment in the armies of the U. S., there shall be offered by its Chaplain a prayer giving thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the recent manifestations of his power in the overthrow of the rebels and traitors, and invoking the continuance of His aid in delivering this nation by the arms of its patriotic soldiers from the horrors of treason, rebellion and civil war.

2d, That the thanks and congratulations of the War Department are tendered to Major Gen. Halleck for the signal ability and success that have distinguished all the military operations of his Department, and for the spirit and courage manifested by the army under his command; under every hardship and against every odds in attacking, pursuing, and destroying the enemy wherever he could be found.

3d, That the thanks of the Department be also given to Generals Curtis and Sigel, and the officers and soldiers in their command, for matchless gallantry at the bloody battle at Pea Ridge, and to Generals Grant and Buell, and their forces, for the glorious repulse of Beauregard at Pittsburg, Tenn. Also, to Major General Pope, and his officers and soldiers, for the bravery and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors intrenched at Island No. 10 in the Mississippi river. Their daring, courage, diligent prosecution, persistent valor and military achievements are unsurpassed.

4th, That there shall this day be a salute of one hundred guns from the United States arsenal at Washington, in honor of these great victories.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The new Cunard steamer China, left this port to-day for Liverpool, with $621,000 in specie and a large number of passengers, among whom was Russell, of the London Times, who has passed a year in this country.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A boat has been commissioned to take physicians, nurses and stores to the scene of battle in Tennessee. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, and a committee of five apointed to take subscriptions to buy food and other necessaries for the wounded, and a large amount was raised in an hour. Captain Dickerson is authorized to pay for the boats.

A committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce will go to Columbus to-night, to urge the Legislature to make an appropriation to charter other boats and procure necessary supplies. It was probable that three or four boats will leave here this week for Tennessee. A large number of nurses have offered their services.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress a communication on the Northern coast defenses, endorsing an elaborate report from Edwin S Johnson, of Connecticut, well known as a practical civil engineer, and connected with the joint commission of 1857 and 1859 for running and marking the Northeastern boundry line. Mr. Johnson recommends the passage of Senator Morrill's bill, and the adoption of the policy of placing in the hands of the President the necessary power to accept loans of money from the several States for the public defense, as there proposed.

Among the modes of defense contemplated, is the use of railways and floating ball proof batteries in addition to the ordinary system of fortification. His report is the result of a careful examination of all the matters in question, including a long list of documents, based on a thorough acquaintance with the physical geography and tographical appearance of the country.

James S. Pike, Minister to the Netherlands, in transmitting to the State Department a copy of the tariff revenue system of that country, concluded his dispatch as follows: It will be observed that there is no direct tax on personal property or income, as such taxes are believed to stand in the way of industrial and commercial development, and to operate to expel capital.

The decisive successes of the Federal Government in Tennessee have produced their natural effect on this side of the water. When Charleston and Savannah shall have fallen and our gunboats traverse the Mississippi, all interest in the affairs of the Confederates will cease in Europe.

About two weeks ago Com. Foote in telegraphing the Navy Department said: Gen. Pope intended to make a movement which would astonish the secessionists on Island No. 10. The fulfilment of this prediction is already known to the country. The Senate was several hours in executive session to-day. It confirmed several military appointments of low grades and Samuel E. Brown to be Attorney General of Colorado.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Quarters for 3,000 additional prisoners, at Camp Douglas, were ordered by Gen. Halleck this morning.

The Times' account of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday and Monday, says the enemy surprised Gen. Prentiss' brigade, which was in advance five miles beyond Pittsburg, at five o'clock on Sunday morning, taking two regiments prisoners, including the General. The fight continued the entire day, the enemy driving our forces back to Pittsburg with fearful loss. Gen. Buell, with Nelson's division, arrived at four o'clock, and turned the tide of battle. The enemy, commanded by Polk and Beauregard, suspended the attack. At about six o'clock on Monday morning, the troops having rested on the field, being reinforced by Nelson's division, supported by the gunboats, drove the enemy back and occupied their former position, completely routing them. The rebels were immediately followed by several thousand cavalry, who, at last accounts, were some miles beyond Corinth.

The Tribune's dispatch places our loss from 600 to 1,000 killed, and wounded at 3,000 or 4,000. Rebel loss twice that number. Six of our batteries were taken and retaken six times.

The Times' dispatch says that Beauregard had given orders not to destroy any camp equipage taken on Sunday, as he expected a complete victory on the next day.

The Board of Trade have unanimously appropriated $2,000 for the benefit of the wounded at the battles of Sunday and Monday. Subscriptions of nearly half as much more have also been raised.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 9.—Our citizens, in answer to a call from the Mayor, met at the Courthouse to make arrangements for the wounded at the battle of Pittsburg, Tenn. $2,500 were raised, and a boat chartered, which will leave in the morning with forty or fifty nurses, several physicians, and supplies, surgical stores, &c.

CHICAGO, April 9.—*Tribune's Special from Cairo*.—The following summary of reports is gathered from persons who witnessed the battle of Pittsburg:

The Federal army was posted between two streams, about four miles apart, that ran into Tennessee at nearly right angles to it, about two miles from Pittsburg. The left wing was commanded by Gen. Prentiss, who had several raw regiments. In his rear was General Sherman, with his division completely cutting from the main army. Gen. McClernand put himself at the head of his troops and cut his way through the rebels and rejoined the army. The fight had now become desperate, Gen. Grant assuming the command. The enemy were driven back, and the Federal forces occupied, at night, nearly the same ground. The fight lasted fifteen hours.

During the fight General Lew. Wallace came in from Crump's Landing with 19,000 troops, and in the morning the battle was renewed with great fury, neither party seemed disposed to yield. Between ten and twelve o'clock the fight was terrific. Soon after noon General Buell had crossed the Tennessee and had got in flank with 40,000 rebels and soon routed them. Buell pursued them with 12,000 men, mostly cavalry. Rumors were afloat that he had taken Corinth.

Eight hundred wounded are reported on one steamer on the way down. General Halleck was expected here in the morning *en route* for Tennessee. Several barges of ice are ordered to go up the Tennessee to-night for the wounded.

CAIRO, April 9.—An officer who left Pittsburg Landing on Monday evening reports that our forces occupy Corinth; that Gen Johnson's body guard had been found on the field. He also confirms the report that Beauregard had his arm shot off.

There have been no arrivals from Tennessee river since early this morning. A boat is expected to-night.

HARTFORD, April 9.—Governor Buckingham's majority is 9,000. Last year it was 2,500. The Senate is a unit against the Democrats. House 181 Republicans against 56 Democrats.

BOSTON, April 9.—Governor Andrew telegraphed to head quarters to-day, tendering the services, without compensation, of a number of Massachusetts surgeons who was ready to go West to aid the wounded.

ST. CATHERINE, C. W., April 9.—The Welland canal will be open for navigation on the 15th inst.

Latest via the Hibernia, London, March 28.—Cyrus W. Field has returned from Paris. He leaves for America on the 29th, by the Asia. His telegraph scheme has been favorably received and the laying down of the cable to New Foundland within twelve months is considered certain.

MILWAUKIE, April 9.—The Chamber of Commerce, on the Governor's recommendation, held a meeting to day for the relief of the wounded at Pittsburg Landing. After subscribing liberally, the doors were thrown open for the reception of hospital stores. To-night the room is well filled, and the agent of the Governor, accompanied by surgeons, will leave to-morrow to offer all the aid possible for the comfort of the wounded.

General Pope's official report says:

The canal cut across the peninsula at New Madrid, through which four steamers and several barges were taken is twelve miles long, six miles of which were through heavy timber, which had to be sawed off by hand, four feet under water. The idea of this great and laborious undertaking originated with General Schuyler Hamilton, and the work was performed by Colonel Bissell's Missouri Engineer regiment.

Gen. Halleck and a portion of his staff left for Tennessee river this afternoon, and he will immediately assume command.

The Democrat's Cairo special says the rebels were pursued by 8,000 cavalry. The rebel prisoners state that Beauregard made a speech to his troops before entering the fight, saying he would water his horse in Tennessee river or in hell; that the fight before them was hell if unsuccessful.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—*Senate*—Messrs. Howard, Chandler, Sherman and Trumbull presented petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. Howe presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, for the establishment of a national armory and depot in that State.

The bill relating to fixing the salaries of district attorneys was taken up, and after discussion, was was passed—yeas, 20; nays, 19.

The Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

House—The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill, to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army. The debate involved the question of promoting surgeons from the volunteers with the regular staff, thus giving a broad field for selection. This was agreed to. The bill, as amended on the recommendation of the Military Committee, was passed.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia came up on its second reading, to which Mr. Vallandigham objected. The question then recurred under the rule—shall the bill be rejected—which was decided in the negative, 45 against 93. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. Phelps, of California, spoke in its favor.

Mr. Kelley also advocated the bill. Adjourned.

APPLES.—150 BBLS, IN STORE AND FOR SALE low by
a9 TAIT, SON & CO., 334 Main st.

POTATOES.—500 BBLS CHOICE NESHANOCKS FOR sale by
a9 TAIT, SON & CO., 334 Main st.

HOPS.—75 BALES PRIME NEW YORK, JUST REceived by
a9 TAIT, SON & CO., 334 Main st.

CHEESE.—175 BOXES HAMBURG, WESTERN REserve and Blue Grass Dairy, by
a9 TAIT, SON & CO., 334 Main st.

RIVER MATTERS.

The river is rising at the rate of half an inch per hour, with ten feet water in the canal by the mark. The weather is as disagreeable as it can be, with heavy rains all the forenoon, accompanied by cold raw winds from the North.

Business was rather dull at the levee yesterday. The regular packets in port were the Superior, Cincinnati; Dove, Kentucky river, with a load of wheat; and the Star Grey Eagle, Henderson. The Izetta left for Tennessee river; the Sir Wm. Wallace is loading for the same destination; the Ida May is filling up with flour for Pittsburg; the Hastings arrived from Nashville.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The Major Anderson is the mailboat at noon to-day.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT
Wednesday Evening, April 9.

The market is exceedingly dull to-day, partly in consequence of the incessant rain, partly through the excitement in anticipation of a terrible battle. We have no changes to note in money.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of flour in small lots at $3 50@5; sales of 4,000 bushels wheat at 75@90c; and a small lot of rye at 40@42c.

GROCERIES—Very dull; small sales of yellow sugar at 10¼@10½c; crushed at 12½c; molasses at 40@42c in bbls and half bbls; and coffee at 21c.

CHEESE—Sales of 45 boxes at 8@8½c.

HAY—Small sales at $12 50@13.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—No sales.

WHISKY—Dull at —c.

TOBACCO—Sales of 134 hhds, as follows: 11 at $4 00@4 90; 22 at $5 00@5 90; 13 at $6 00@6 95; 13 at $7 00@7 85; 14 at $8 00@8 95; 23 at $9 00@9 75; 18 at $10 00@10 75; 5 at $11 00@11 75; 6 at $12 00@12 50; 5 at $13 00@13 75; 2 at $14 25@14 50; 2 at $15 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, April 9, P. M.

Flour steady at $4 20@4 25 for super. Corn firm and in good demand at 35c. Oats 30c. Whisky advanced to 30c with a good demand. Mess pork held 25c higher, though the demand is not large; $10 50 was paid for city packed; 300 bbls country mess sold at $10 25. There is an active demand for bulk meats and prices are ⅛ to ¼c higher; the sales are 1,460,000 lbs 3@3½c for shoulders and 4¾@4½c for sides; at the close shoulders were held at 3⅜c and sides at 5c; sales 600 boxes short middles at 5⅜c and 6c for rib and clear; 250 hhds bacon sides at 5½. Lard quiet and unchanged at 7¼c.

NEW YORK, April 9, P. M.

Flour opened dull and closed heavy at 5@10c lower; sales of 10,800 bbls at $5 05@5 10 for superfine western, $5 15@5 45 for extra western. Whisky firm with unsettled sales of 1,400 bbls at 25@26c. Wheat a little easier but unchanged. Rye dull at 79@81c. Barley; sales of 1,400 bushels at 88c. Corn less active; sales of 5,200 bushels at 59½@63c. Oats in moderate request at 39@41c. Sugar steady sales of 150 hhds at 6⅜@8c Pork $12 75@13 12 for mess.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 9.

The current prices for the week are as follows: Beef cattle, first quality $8@9, ordinary $5@8, inferior $6 50@7 50. Swine, corn fed 3@4½c, still fed 3⅜@3⅝c. Milch cows quiet and unchanged. Veals steady. Total receipts: beeves 3,998, cows 107, veal calves 549, sheep and lambs 4,692, swine 12,333.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 9, P. M.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent on call and at the same figures for discount on prime paper. Sterling exchange drooping, closing quotations 111¾@112¼ for merchants' and 112½@112¾ for bankers' bills. American gold declined to 1⅜@2¼ per cent prem, with moderate business declined. California gold bars nominal at 2⅛@2½ per cent prem. Government stocks closed quiet; U. S. 6's of '81 93⅜@93⅝; 7 3-10 Treasury notes selling at par.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 9, P. M.

Stocks dull again.

Chicago and Rock Island	50
Cleveland and Toledo	43½
Galena and Chicago	68⅝
Illinois Central scrip	62⅝
Michigan Southern	23⅞
Michigan Central	55⅝
Brooklyn water loan	100
American Gold	101¾
Pacific Mail	103¾
New York Central	83
Erie preferred	61
Hudson	36½
Hudson 1st bonds	100
Missouri 6s	50⅜
Tennessee 6's	56⅝
Illinois War Loan	94
United States 6's '81 coupons	93⅞
United States 6's '81 registered	93⅞

FRED. SCHAULIE,

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS

Collars, Bridles, &c.

SALESROOM

407 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

Three doors below the National Hotel.

MANUFACTORY

Jefferson St., bet. Preston and Jackson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM HIS friends and the public that he keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of the above goods, and makes to order at the shortest notice, anything in his line, and cheaper than any other house in the city.

mh28 3m FRED. SCHAULIE.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO F. BARBAROUX OR TO the firm of Barbaroux & Snowden, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against said parties will please present them for settlement.

I offer at private sale from now until the 1st of July next, at the Foundery corner Washington and Floyd streets, in Louisville, a large amount of stock, consisting, in part, of one pair of Steamboat Engines, 11-inch cylinders, 42-inch stroke, unfinished; one 8 horse power Portable Engine, complete; Shingle Machines, Circular Saw-Mills, Circular Saws, a lot of Castings, and Davis' Patent Pumps for wells and cisterns, about 10,000 Fire-brick, and an assortment of articles usually found at Founderies and Engine shops, all of which will be sold low, and on favorable terms to close out.

THOMAS H. CRAWFORD,
Assignee of E. Barbaroux and Barbaroux & Snowden.
a5 d10

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Especial Notice to Flour and General Produce Dealers.

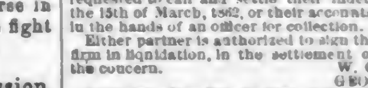
WE HAVE IN STORE, SIX HUNDRED BARRELS Extra A No. 1 Family Flour, and will be receiving more daily, of the best Indiana and Kentucky mills, including the Southern Mills, Evansville, Ind., Grand View, Ind., and other favorite brands, so that we are enabled to offer superior inducements to dealers. We also have on hand 1,000 sacks of shelled corn, 500 bbls potatoes, lot of prime pork and dried salted meat, 10 bbls eggs, 50 doz bed cording, 100 coils hemp rope.

We also have the selling of 300,000 good poplar cut and sawed shingles, which we will deliver anywhere along the river cheaper than they can be bought in the city.

mh30 VERHOEFF & GRIFFITH.

A. JAEGER & CO.,

119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Hall.



FRENCH CHINA WARE, CROCKery Ware, Bohemian, Belgium, and American Glassware, Cutlery and Silver-plated Goods, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., imported direct and for sale at prices to suit the times. fe26 dtf

MRS. FRENCH,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

HAS RETURNED TO HER FORMER RESIDENCE, on Third street, east side, two doors north of Walnut, where she receives patients, and may be consulted in reference to all diseases as usual. Persons in the country desiring examination by lock of hair, will address her, Box 1,428, with the inclosed fee of $3, and receive immediate attention. fe26 dtf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of HITE & SMALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, are requested to present them for settlement. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to call and settle their indebtedness before the 15th of March, 1862, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation, in the settlement of accounts due the concern.

W. C. HITE,
GEO. W. SMALL.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24, 1862.—fe25 d3m

GEO. W. SMALL,

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND SPRING IMportation of

CARPETING,
CURTAIN GOODS,
OILCLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

And a general assortment of House and Hotel Furnishing Goods, which I will offer at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

Terms CASH—positively no credit.

G. W. SMALL,
a3 327 Main st., bet. Third & Fourth.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Henry Hart and James A. Clark, as wholesale dealers in Wines, Liquors and Fancy Groceries, at Louisville, Ky., under the name and style of HART & CLARK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the stock and fixtures being taken by James A. Clark who will continue the business, and Henry Hart [illegible] will to collect the debts and settle up the affairs of [illegible] copartnership.

HENRY HA[illegible]
JAMES A. C[illegible]

Louisville, March 19th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE [illegible] ness at the old stand, No. 219 Third street, [illegible] style of JAMES A. CLARK & CO.

JAMES A. CLA[illegible]
GEO. W. MORR[illegible]

Louisville, March 19th, 1862. a2 [illegible]

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT

—AND—

Family Drug & Prescription Store,

H. F. HARTMAN,

PROPRIETOR.

No. 125 Mozart Building, N. E. cor. Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS A large assortment of—

Dental Materials, Improved Trusses, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully [illegible] at all hours.

HOMINY AND CORN MEAL.—A GOOD [illegible] fresh and fine, on hand and for sale by
a5 HIBBITT & [illegible]

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

No. 6. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States against one box of Books and five barrels of Salt, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land at the town of Smithland, in the District of Kentucky, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Cincinnati, in said District of Ohio, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, United States Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 10. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 90) 24 dozen drab wool hats, (No. 91) 24 dozen drab wool hats, (No. 92) 100 gross common military buttons, 3 pieces blue cloth, (No. 93) 24 gross common military buttons, 36 gross common military buttons (small), 3 pieces military blue cloth, 3 dozen gray overshirts, 15 dozen spangle stars 146 gross common military buttons, (No. 94) 1 paper box military buttons, 4½ gross state Guard buttons (small), 10 gross State guard (large), 24 bunches gold braid, 5 bunches gold lace, 24 dozen spangle stars, marked N. Wiggins, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of september, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States, that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, United States Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 12. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 29) 5 call skins, 10 rolls pitching, 5 gross brass nails, 5 gross japanned tinned nails, 5 gross japanned ladies' stirrups, 100 wrought staples, 20 papers japanned saddle nails, 1 gross 1½ inch saddle tree loop steeples, and 6 horse brushes, 1 trunk; (No. 29) 80 gross common military buttons, 14 gross common military buttons, small; (No. 30) 33 gross common military buttons, 1 dozen blacksmiths' shirts; (No. 31) 153 bayonet scabbards, 4 dozen army belts, 2 sample belts; (No. 32) 4 pieces blue army cloth; (No. 33) 1 piece gray cloth, 2 pieces blue cloth, 10 pounds patent thread, 1 piece of Silesia, 5 gross common military buttons, 5 gross staff buttons; (No. 34) 6 pieces blue cloth, 30 gross common military buttons, small; (No. 35) 43 dozen cap frouts, 89 dozen cap bands, 1 piece scarlet cloth, 1 piece blue cloth, 2 spools gold cord, 22 pieces of cloth, 2 lawn dresses, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, at the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, United States Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 14. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against one barrel of Books, entitled "Hardee's Tactics," No 67, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land at the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy, for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 16. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 96) 2 gross ¾ inch buckles, 2 gross 1 inch buckles, 2 gross 2½ inch japanned rings, 2 gross 2 inch japanned rings, 3 gross 1¾ inch japanned rings, (No. 97) 119 dozen Coats' spool cotton, marked "S. Graham, Elizabethtown," (No. 98) 179 dozen Coats' spool cotton, marked "J. Walling," (No. 99) 100 gross 3 ditto names, marked "J. J. J.," alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville in said District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy, for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 7th, A. D. 1862. a8 d14

No. 20. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 74), 42 gum coats, 6 gum blankets; (No. 75), 107 gross military buttons, 3 gross military buttons, small, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy, for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 26. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 9) 24 dozen drab wool hats, (No. 92) 100 gross common military buttons, 3 pieces blue cloth, (No. 93) 24 gross common military buttons, 36 gross common military buttons (small), 3 pieces military blue cloth, 3 dozen gray overshirts, 15 dozen spangle stars 146 gross common military buttons, (No. 94) 1 paper box military buttons, 4½ gross state Guard buttons (small), 10 gross State guard (large), 24 bunches gold braid, 5 bunches gold lace, 24 dozen spangle stars, marked N. Wiggins, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of september, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 28. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 29), 5 call skins, 10 rolls pitching, 5 gross brass nails, 5 gross japanned tinned nails, 5 gross japanned ladies' stirrups, 100 wrought staples, 20 papers japanned saddle nails, 1 gross 1½ inch saddle tree loop steeples, and 6 horse brushes, 1 trunk; (No. 29), 80 gross common military buttons, 14 gross common military buttons, small; (No. 30), 33 gross common military buttons, 1 dozen blacksmiths' shirts; (No. 31), 153 bayonet scabbards, 4 dozen army belts, 2 sample belts; (No. 32), 4 pieces blue army cloth; (No. 33), 1 piece gray cloth, 2 pieces blue cloth, 10 pounds patent thread, 1 piece of Silesia, 5 gross common military buttons, 5 gross staff buttons; (No. 34), 6 pieces blue cloth, 30 gross common military buttons, small; (No. 35), 43 dozen cap frouts, 89 dozen cap bands, 1 piece scarlet cloth, 1 piece blue cloth, 2 spools gold cord, 22 pieces of cloth, 2 lawn dresses, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, at the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy, for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 29. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, an Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 81) 6 pieces blue cloth, (No. 82) 5 pieces gray army cloth, 30 pounds shoe thread, (No. 83) 5 pieces gray army cloth and 32½ pounds shoe thread, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of septemb r, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United states; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 33. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 117) two dirty silk handkerchiefs, five gross common military buttons [large], two gross military staff buttons, nineteen bunches gold trimming, one thousand sewing machine needles, twoand a half pounds buck sewing silk, two boxes wet burnished five size bullet molds, &c., one piece buff silk sleeving, one piece black silk serge; [No. 118] ninety-four thousand Colt's pistol caps, seven thousand paper flasks, alleging, in substance, that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 39. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 112) 6 gross common military buttons, 7 gross common military buttons, [small]: alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized at the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 51. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 74), 42 gum coats, 6 gum blankets; (No. 75), 107 gross military buttons, 3 gross military buttons, small, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, United States Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 54. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 74), 42 gum coats, 6 gum blankets; (No. 75), 107 gross military buttons, 3 gross military buttons, small, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 16. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 96) 2 gross ¾ inch buckles, 2 gross 1 inch buckles, 2 gross 2½ inch japanned rings, 2 gross 2 inch japanned rings, 3 gross 1¾ inch japanned rings, (No. 97), 119 dozen Coats' spool cotton, marked "S. Graham, Elizabethtown," (No. 98), 179 dozen Coats' spool cotton, marked "J. Walling," (No. 99), 100 gross 3 ditto names, marked "J. J. J.," alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville in said District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 7th, A. D. 1862. a8 d14

No. 28. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against one barrel of Books, entitled "Hardee's Tactics," No 67, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land at the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy, for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 22. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: (No. 29), 5 call skins, 10 rolls pitching, 5 gross brass nails, 5 gross japanned tinned nails, 5 gross japanned ladies' stirrups, 100 wrought staples, 20 papers japanned saddle nails, 1 gross 1½ inch saddle tree loop steeples, and 6 horse brushes, 1 trunk; (No. 29), 80 gross common military buttons, 14 gross common military buttons, small; (No. 30), 33 gross common military buttons, 1 dozen blacksmiths' shirts; (No. 31), 153 bayonet scabbards, 4 dozen army belts, 2 sample belts; (No. 32), 4 pieces blue army cloth; (No. 33), 1 piece gray cloth, 2 pieces blue cloth, 10 pounds patent thread, 1 piece of Silesia, 5 gross common military buttons, 5 gross staff buttons; (No. 34), 6 pieces blue cloth, 30 gross common military buttons, small; (No. 35), 43 dozen cap frouts, 89 dozen cap bands, 1 piece scarlet cloth, 1 piece blue cloth, 2 spools gold cord, 22 pieces of cloth, 2 lawn dresses, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, at the city of Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

No. 57. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against certain goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, viz: [No. 196] 60 pairs Kip Brogans; [No. 195] 59 pairs men's Kip Brogans; No. 198] 60 pairs men's Kip Brogans; [No. 201] 257 drab Felt Hats; [No. 202] 15 pieces cold Corset Jeans, 4 pieces Mohair De Bege, 3 pieces Tabby Velvet, 5 spools and 13 balls black silk Twist, 3 lbs black Sewing Silk, 12 pairs women's Buskins, 2 dozen Eagle Spool Cotton, 8 boxes black pant Buttons; alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1861, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1861, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 8, A. D. 1863. a9 d14

No. 59. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, A LIBEL OF INFORMATION HAS been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1862, by James Harlan, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, as Wm. A. McIlwether, against the steamboa at J. H. Baldwin's boat's tackle, apparel and furniture; alleging in substance that said boat, &c., were seized, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1862, at the port or Louisville, in the District of Kentucky, on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons or more burden, by William A. Meriwether, Esq., Deputy Marshal of the United States for said District of Kentucky, as forfeited to the United States, for that said steamer on the 29th of March, 1862, sailed and came from the State of Tennessee, and landed at the said city of Louisville on the 28th day of same month, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its April term, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy for
A. H. SNEED, U. S. M. K. D.

JAMES HARLAN, United States Attorney.
Dated April 8th, A. D. 1862. a9 d14

Copartnership Notice.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE COMMISSION, Forwarding and Produce business JOHN N. GRIFFITH, and will continue the business under the firm and style of VERHOEFF & GRIFFITH.

OTTO VERHOEFF.

Louisville March 16th, 1862. mh16

O. VERHOEFF. J. H. GRIFFITH.

VERHOEFF & GRIFFITH,

PRODUCE,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

No. 312 Main St., bet. Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, PROvisions, Potatoes, Fruit, Hides, &c. &c., will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES—G. W. Rathbone, President Bank of the State of Indiana, Evansville; Marshall Halbert & Co., W. S. Davis, Esq., Louisville, Ky. mh16 dtf

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

50 bbls Maysville Coal Oil;
50 bbls Superior Carbon Oil;
100 bbls Lubricating Oil;
25 bbls Benzole, a Substitute for Turpentine.

A General Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Wick, Brushes, Burners, &c.,

For sale at manufacturers' prices.

U. B. EVARTS,

mh13 No. 219 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

321 Market street, between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OUR STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS is complete, comprising all descriptions, at unprecedented low prices.

SILKS,	LAWNS,
POPLINS,	PLAID COTTONS,
DELAINES,	BROWN COTTONS,
MOZAMBIQUES,	BLEACHED COTTONS
PARASOLS,	PRINTS,
PLANTATION DRILLS,	WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,	LINENS,
CHINTZES,	FANCY LINENS, &c.

Together with everything usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods House, to which we invite the attention of our lady friends and cash buyers generally.

mh30 d6w DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN.

JAS. A. DAWSON,

Attorney at Law,

MUNFORDSVILLE,

KENTUCKY.

fe14

DRY GOODS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL GOODS IN OUR line as low as any house in the United States, and will do it, and invite the attention of the trade to our stock. JAS. LOW & CO.

mh11 dtf

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

No. 31. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville,